POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

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From

MICHAEL KENNEDY, ESQUIRE, C.S.I.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

To

C. C. WATSON, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 29th July 1913.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1912, together with the statements specified below :—

Statement A—Parts I and II.
Statement B—Parts I and II.
Statements C, D and E.

Sind embraced six districts and one Railway charge; the Presidency proper, 19 districts and two Railway charges (three Railways).

The material for writing this report was not complete till the 18th June 1913, on which date the Commissioner's review on the Sind report was received.

In compliance with the orders contained in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 3908, dated the 23rd May 1912, I subjoin the dates on which the Divisional and the Railway Reports reached my office :—

Northern Division, 28th May 1913; Central Division, 11th June 1913; Southern Division, 1st May 1913; Sind Deputy Inspector-General's report with statistics, 14th June 1913; Sind Commissioner's review, 18th June 1913; G. I. P. Railway, 3rd March 1913; M. & S. M. Railway, 27th February 1913; B. B. & C. I. Railway, 17th March 1913.

Charge.

2. I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year. Mr. F. C. Griffith was my Assistant for about two and a half months and Mr. G. S. Wilson for the remainder of the year.

The following officers held office as Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the Presidency and Sind :—

Northern Range—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty (for about a month), Mr. R. MacTier (for some eight and a half months) and Mr. L. H. Spence; *Southern Range*—Mr. H. M. Gibbs (for about one and a half months) and Mr. C. A. B. Beatty; *Sind*—Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E. (for eleven months) and Mr. D. G. Ommanney.

During the year 1912 there were some slight changes in police jurisdictions: the Idar Road-Brahma Khed Extension of the Ahmedabad-Prántij Railway (34 miles in length) was added to the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway. In Sind, a new district, called the Nawabshah District, was created out of the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts from the 1st November 1912 but no separate statistics and report for this new district have been submitted.

Reported Crime, Cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable complaints reported during the year totalled 120,100 cases as against 115,423 in 1911, yielding an increase of 4,677 cases which is contributed to by all the territorial divisions except the

Central Division where there has been a slight fall of 87 complaints. The increase is most marked in Sind (2,375 cases) and in the Northern Division of the Presidency proper (1,162 cases). Of the 120,100 complaints lodged, 69,296 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 50,804 under class VI, as compared with 64,958 and 50,465 in the previous year.

Statement A—Part I. Police cognizable cases.

4. Cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up *suo motu* numbered, under "all classes", 41,342 as against 35,721 in the previous year—38,364 under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 2,978 under class VI as against 32,692 and 3,029 respectively in 1911.

Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) during the year under review and in the previous three years was distributed as under:—

Year.	Northern Division, 6 Districts.	Central Division, 7 Districts.	Southern Division, 6 Districts.	Sind, 6 District and 1 Railway.	Presidency Railways.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1912 ...	7,286	9,467	5,772	13,814	2,025
1911 ...	6,058	8,474	5,115	11,239	1,806
1910 ...	5,144	7,678	4,800	11,024	1,843
1909 ...	5,365	8,549	4,937	10,713	2,045

Under class VI there was a small drop of 51 cases.

The following tabular statements supply interesting information and comparisons between the figures relating to reported cognizable crime as a whole and the more serious forms of offences dealt with by the police in particular:—

Reported cognizable crime of all kinds:

1909—34,526; *1910*—33,454; *1911*—35,721; *1912*—41,342.

More serious offences:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
(1) Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide	614	620	642	715
(2) Dacoity and preparation therefor ...	206	162	202	231
(3) Robbery	687	691	740	838
(4) Lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence	7,455	7,153	8,014	8,924
(5) Cattle theft	3,477	3,284	2,987	3,604
(6) Ordinary theft	11,669	11,365	12,274	15,503

The cases shown in the above table for 1912 are distributed over the divisions and railways in the Presidency as under:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Northern Division (6 Districts) ...	151	35	103	2,141	226	2,678
Central Division (7 Districts) ...	150	68	380	2,302	378	3,807
Southern Division (6 Districts) ...	153	106	215	1,562	129	2,008
Sind (6 Districts and 1 Railway) ...	256	19	125	2,855	2,870	5,274
Presidency Railways ...	5	3	15	64	1	1,736

The large increase (2,618 cases inclusive of no less than 1,880 from the Sind Railway) in reported crime in the Province of Sind is attributed in paragraph 4 of the Deputy Inspector-General's report to abnormal conditions which prevailed throughout the year, namely, scarcity in some districts, a bad inundation for the second consecutive year, failure of the Begari canal, a large

influx of people from several Native States, trans-frontier Brahui raids and an alteration in the system of registration of cases on the Sind Railways, and the Commissioner in Sind "accepts generally the conclusions deduced by the Deputy Inspector-General from his analysis of the figures under this head and his explanation of the causes which have contributed to the increase".

In the Northern Division, the Kaira District is responsible for an increase of 623 cases. In this connection the Commissioner writes —

"There is now much better registration of crime and, perhaps, a stricter supervision of the work of subordinates. Possibly anxiety to avoid all risk of a charge of attempting to burke crime has led to registration being overdone, and to the entry, under the head of crime, of happenings which are in no way due to crime but appear in the first instance to be suspicious."

In the Central Division, reported crime advanced noticeably in the Ahmednagar District, and the Commissioner states that the unfavourable character of the past season sufficiently accounts for the rise in that district.

As regards the Southern Division, the Commissioner explains:—

"The high figures in Belgaum, Bijápur and Dhárwár are due primarily to the bad season of 1911, the effects of which continued through the greater part of 1912 and in a minor degree are consequent on the evacuation resorted to whenever plague prevailed."

On the Railways in the Presidency proper the small rise of 272 reported cases is mainly due to famine, scarcity and increased traffic.

As the figures referred to above relate to reported crime which includes false as well as mistaken complaints, I reserve criticism on the rise and fall of true crime and criminal complaints for the paragraphs dealing with true cases which come later, but I may here say that I am in agreement with the surmise of the Commissioner, Northern Division, that crime registration is being overdone. His remark applies, it is true, only to the Kaira District but it may, I think, be held to apply also more or less to several other districts. The law requires the police to register cases on receipt of complaint or information; in practice, and in order to guard themselves against charges being levelled at them of suppressing or minimising offences, the police are now going beyond this. They will deal with a rumour, surmise or hearsay as if it were a complaint or information and register as a crime of the most serious complexion that the circumstances will allow, an incident to which a suspicious twist can be given lest, afterwards, such incident may be brought up against them as something which they should have registered as a cognizable offence. In short the police, apprehensive that some occurrence may be used against them later on a charge of hushing up crime, prefer to err on the safe side and take no risks. The effect of this undoubtedly is to swell the crime registers needlessly. Overzeal in the matter of registration of crime affords opportunities to subordinate police to practise petty oppression and it is, therefore, not desirable that registration of every cognizable offence, however petty, shall be enforced regardless of the wishes of the complainant.

In my opinion, when from absence of information, complaint or other cause, there is a genuine doubt whether or not a crime has occurred, station officers should be encouraged, while taking all necessary action promptly, to supply full details at once by report to the District Superintendent of Police or Assistant Superintendent of Police and to seek their orders as to whether the circumstances call for the registration of a crime and, if so, of what offence, instead of burdening the register with cases that afterwards have to be struck off after a deal of clerical labour.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Complaints for disposal, including those pending from previous years, totalled 47,198 as against 40,628 in 1911 and all but 2,859—those in which investigation was refused by the police (section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code)—remained for investigation. Of the 47,198 cases for disposal, 43,959 fell under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 3,239 under class VI.

Taking Indian Penal Code cases alone and comparing them with those for the previous year, there has been a general rise throughout the Presidency proper, the Northern Division contributing to this rise no less than 1,364 out of

6,571 cases. But Sind is responsible for nearly half (3,024 cases) the total increase.

The ratio of trivial and obviously untrue complaints, investigation of which was refused by the police under section 157 (*1*) (*b*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, to cases for disposal stands as under :—

For *1912*—6 ; for *1911*—4·98 ; for *1910*—5 ; for *1909*—2·6.

There is nothing in the district or divisional reports to show that section 157 (*1*) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, has been abused and a more fearless use of the discretion allowed to station officers under this section has certainly resulted in cases which a few years ago would have been dismissed by the police in an irregular manner, being brought on the registers.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. Cases struck off during the year under report numbered 12,825 as against 10,983 in the previous year ; of these, 12,384 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 441 under class VI. The abnormal increase of 1,842 excluded cases during the year under review supports what I have stated above in respect of the tendency of the police to overdo registration. Sind again contributes the largest number (4,506) of cases struck off; it is followed by the Central, Southern and Northern Divisions and Railways in the order given.

Though cases struck off during the year of review were actually more numerous than in 1911, proportionately they have remained almost stationary (27·1 as against 27). The ratio of complaints, struck off as false or mistaken to complaints for disposal for the previous three years, is as under :—

1909—29·3 ; *1910*—27·5 ; *1911*—27.

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The enormous rise from 3,376 to 4,506 in the number of cases excluded is entirely accounted for by the statistics of the Sind Railway District, where the increase was due to the defective system of registration."

Maliciously false cases.

7. During 1912, 1,715 maliciously false complaints were returned as against 1,478 in the previous year. The rise is proportionate to the volume of complaints for disposal. Malicious complaints were distributed as under :—

In the Northern Division, 271; Central Division, 600; Southern Division, 286 ; Sind, 537 ; Railways, 21.

Compared with the previous year's returns there has been an appreciable rise of 139 cases in the Central Division. In Sind there was a small drop of 8 cases.

Sanction to prosecute the authors of false complaints was accorded, in the entire Presidency, in 524 cases, as against 399 similar prosecutions in 1911. In 519 cases prosecution was undertaken but convictions were obtained in only 179 as compared with 139 during 1911.

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes that some magistrates, when they do convict for a maliciously false complaint, do not pass deterrent sentences, and the District Magistrates of Ahmednagar and Násik have the same complaint to make, the former quoting High Court Circular Order No. 1484, dated the 23rd June 1910.

The District Magistrate, Poona, states :—

"Subordinate Magistrates are generally slow to appreciate the serious and far-reaching consequences of the excessive prevalence of the custom of making false complaints and committing kindred offences. . . . . ."

and the District Magistrate, Dhárwár, comments as follows :—

"It must be admitted, however, that the táluka magistracy generally is lamentably weak in dealing with this class of case and requires to be constantly reminded of its duty and its powers."

Application of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

8. The provisions of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code for checking frivolous and vexatious complaints were made use of in 216 cases in the year under report as against 143 in the previous year and compensation to the extent of Rs. 4,767 as against Rs. 3,233 in 1911 was awarded.

Among territorial divisions the Central Division shows the most marked improvement, the number of cases and the amount of compensation awarded being nearly double those of the previous year.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, quotes the Broach District Magistrate's remarks as follows :—

"Misplaced compassion is one of the causes which prevents the use of section 250 and fear of appellate orders, another."

The same authority further states :—

"Magistrates still require to use this section and section 203 more diligently. The meaning of section 95 of the Indian Penal Code is too frequently ignored."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"I should like to see more use made by magistrates of their power under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, to award compensation to the victims of frivolous or vexatious complaints."

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, were somewhat more fully resorted to during the year, and this may be attributed to the attention given to the matter by District Magistrates."

He quotes the remarks of the District Magistrate, Karáchi, pointing out that :—

"In spite of many circulars, the magistrates of the lower classes still imagine the proper course to be taken against a false complaint is not by fine under Criminal Procedure Code, section 250, but entirely by prosecution under the Indian Penal Code."

The District Magistrate, East Khándesh, states :—

"A very strong judgment of the High Court has recently been published and I have drawn the attention of all magistrates to it regarding the use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code . . . Up to now, magistrates have been very timid about applying section 250 to false complaints as such."

I presume the District Magistrate refers to the case *In re* Gopal Bhau Changula, 15 Bombay Law Reporter, 49.

Improvement in the matter of the application of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, if small and slow, is steady. The district reports afford evidence of the fact that local officers are giving the matter their careful attention and it is hoped that the observations in paragraph 6 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 7969, dated the 4th November 1912, on last year's police report will still further stimulate action under this very useful and necessary provision of the law.

Pending police cases.

9. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year, either under investigation by the police or with magistrates, is 5,804 as against 5,514 in 1911. This rise of 290 cases corresponds more or less with the increase in the number of cognizable complaints for disposal. The ratio of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last four years stands as under :—

12·3 in *1912*; 13·5 in *1911*; 12· in *1910*; 12·2 in *1909*.

The improvement this year over the previous year's ratio, slight though it be, is welcome. But the number of pending cases should be smaller and might easily be so if magistrates would only be prompt in the communication of the purport of their final orders when these are passed.

With reference to the remarks recorded in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 7969, dated the 4th November 1912, regarding the large number of cases pending with magistrates in Sind, the Commissioner's review on the annual report from that province shows that a representation was made to the Judicial Commissioner whose remarks, quoted *in extenso* in paragraph 8 of the Sind Commissioner's review, have been communicated to all magistrates in Sind.

True police cognizable cases.

10. Subtracting cases "struck off" and those "pending" at the close of the year, *real* cognizable crime under "all classes" totalled 28,447 cases

during 1912 as against 24,030 in 1911; of these, 25,837 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 2,610 under class VI as compared with 21,413 and 2,617 respectively in the year before. There was thus a further and very considerable rise in the Presidency as a whole of 4,417 cases of true cognizable crime disposed of by the police during the year under report as compared with an increase of 816 cases in the preceding year and of 145 in 1910.

Sind with 1,772 cases and the Northern Division with 1,061 are the chief contributors to the rise of 4,417 cases. The general increase in true crime for the entire Presidency is distributed over all classes except class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.) and class VI (other offences). It is most marked under class III (serious offences against person and property, &c.) and class V (minor offences against property).

True murders numbered 359 as against 321 in the previous year, Sind again making the largest contribution (154) as compared with 114 in 1911. The Northern Division is responsible for 67 murders or 10 more than in the previous year, while in the Southern Division there has been a decrease of 11 (69 against 80). The figures for the Central Division and the Railways are practically stationary. In parts of the country it is extraordinary how callous the people are in regard to the taking of human life. There would appear, as one District Superintendent of Police remarks, to be less repugnance to doing an individual to death than there is to killing a cow or a monkey. As the District Magistrate, Belgaum, observes :—

"The murder list is longer than usual but no special explanation is necessary. Factions and personal feuds account for it in most cases. Too often prominent men of local influence are the guilty persons."

There were 147 true dacoities as against 111 in 1911 and 124 in 1910. With the exception of the Northern Division, all territorial divisions return an increase and this is most marked in the Central Division.

True robberies totalled 387 or 12 in excess of the number returned in 1911. In the Central Division there was a drop of 16 robberies and on the Presidency Railways there were 10 real robberies during the year as against 3 in 1911.

There has been an advance of 956 real burglaries recorded during the year under report (7,443 as against 6,487 in 1911). Except on the Presidency Railways where there has been a decline of 7 cases, this form of crime has, according to the statistics, become more frequent everywhere. The Northern Division alone has contributed no fewer than 502 cases to the general rise.

But as one District Superintendent of Police points out :—

"So long as the people continue to convert their spare cash into ornaments and entrust them to the custody of cheap padlocks, there will be ample temptation and scope for the burglar to ply his trade, no matter how effective police patrolling may be. The irregularity of the streets and their defective lighting at night are serious obstacles to effective patrolling."

The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

"An outbreak of burglaries in the Násik District during the last quarter of the year was a disquieting feature, but in many of these cases the culprits have since been discovered."

True thefts have jumped up from 10,231 in 1911 to 13,223 in 1912—a rise of 2,992 in which all the territorial divisions share. Nearly half of this rise (1,391 cases of which 413 were cattle thefts) is returned by Sind. On the Presidency Railways there were 987 thefts from station yards and goods sheds against 849 in 1911—an increase of 138 cases, the B. B. & C. I. and M. and S. M. Railways chiefly contributing. The fluctuations in the number of true thefts from running trains and passengers do not show anything unusual.

Cases of receiving stolen property have slightly increased (512 against 498 in 1911). Without receivers thieves would not prosper, so an advance in the number of cases of receiving brought to light may be regarded as a healthy sign.

In regard to the rise in the crime referred to above, the following remarks are recorded by the Commissioners and district officers.

The Commissioner in Sind observes in connection with the general rise in serious crime :—

" . . . . These cases (murders) were of the usual type and almost invariably had their origin in quarrels and feuds about women. . . . . . . The Upper Sind Frontier is mainly responsible for the increase in dacoities, the number in this district having increased from one to nine: the District Magistrate, however, remarks that in most cases they were of a petty nature and were not, strictly speaking, dacoities at all. . . . . . . The Commissioner concurs in attributing the increase under house-breakings and thefts, which mainly occurred in the Hyderabad and Sukkur Districts, to the abnormal conditions of the year."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, quotes the Dhárwár District Magistrate's (Mr. Maconochie) remarks regarding murders in the Dhárwár District:—

"The majority of the murders were of the passionate type usual in this district. They are attributable to the social conditions prevailing in the Lingayat community, the low standard of village morality and want of education."

The District Magistrate, Sátára, in commenting on the rise in crime, gives it as his opinion that :—

" . . . . The real cause is the reluctance of most of the magistracy to pass deterrent sentences" and that "it is necessary to instruct them to see that they exist to protect the public and that it is their duty to stamp out crime with deterrent sentences. . . . . Magistrates have a very serious duty to perform for the public and there are very few who realise this."

while the District Magistrate, Násik, remarks :—

"There is no great difficulty in getting magistrates to convict; but the difficulty of getting deterrent sentences, though less than it was, still requires the District Magistrate's constant attention."

The following were the chief contributing causes to the general all-round increase in true crime—much of which was, however, apparent rather than real—during the year under review so far as the districts and railways of the Presidency proper are concerned; those operating in Sind have already been stated in paragraph 4 above :—

(*a*) Failure of the 1911 rains and the consequent rise in prices and general distress. From January to August 1912 was the most acute period of the resulting scarcity or famine and the statistics show that, as compared with the previous year, it was during these months that crime was most prevalent.

(*b*) Improved facilities for the registration of complaints following on the creation of additional police stations in furtherance of the gradual completion of police reorganization (*vide* paragraph 10 of my report for last year).

(*c*) Diminished activity under the preventive sections of the law.

(*d*) The effect of the deportation orders issued last year by His Highness the Nizam, expelling so-called foreign Mang Garudis and Kanjar Bhats from His Highness's Dominions with the obvious result that some of the adjoining British districts suffered considerably from the influx of these highly criminal wandering tribes.

(*e*) The importation and collection of large bodies and gangs—many belonging to the criminal classes—of workmen drawn from all parts of India on several large works in progress in parts of the Presidency, for instance, the Tata Hydro-Electric works and the large irrigation works in the Deccan and the extensive additions and alterations in the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. The ordinary district and village police organization is inadequate for exercising effective control over such crowds of workers and the criminally disposed among them thus find excellent opportunities, particularly on dark nights, for committing crime in the villages and on the roads in the neighbourhood of their encampments. In such circumstances, resort should be had by local officers to the provisions of section 23 of the Bombay District Police Act to compel the employers of such labour to engage additional police.

(*f*) The reluctance of magistrates to pass really deterrent sentences, a factor to which some of the District Magistrates draw special attention in their remarks on the district reports, and

(*g*) On Presidency Railways, to the heavier traffic and to the facilities for committing thefts afforded to criminals by the carriage of goods in wagons which are either open or insecurely closed.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of offences under "all classes" remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 12,056 as against 10,019 in 1911. Here again the increase is proportionate to the rise in crime.

The following, in round figures, are the ratios of undetected crime to true cases disposed of for the year 1912 and the three preceding years:—

Year.	Presidency proper.				Sind.
	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Railways.	
1909 ...	35	42	33	49	57
1910 ...	30	37	30	48	54
1911 ...	29	37	31	47	55
1912 ...	32	38	31	43	55

The same percentages, again in round figures, for Sind as a whole and for the same years, compared with those for the Presidency proper, are as under:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Sind	57	54	55	55
Presidency proper ...	39	35	34	35

The proportion of undetected cases to true crime disposed of in the entire Presidency *including* Sind, during each of the past four years, is as follows:—

1909—45; *1910*—42; *1911*—42; *1912*—42.

With 4,417 more true cases disposed of during the year under review the ratio of undetected crime has remained practically stationary, *viz.* 42 per cent. Thus the statistics show that, although the police have had a great many more cases to investigate and more work of a miscellaneous character to do during a year most of which was marked by severe scarcity, distress and extremely difficult conditions of one kind or another, there has been no deterioration in the success of their work in the detection of crime as a whole.

Taking Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V) in Sind alone the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of was, for the year under notice, 58·59 per cent.; the same proportion for the previous year was 58·86. The percentage for the Presidency proper stood at 39·2 as against 39·5 in 1911.

Comparing the districts and railways of the Presidency proper and Sind separately the ratios as regards undetected to true cases disposed of are as under:—

Districts in the Presidency proper, 34·4; Districts in Sind, 49·5.
Railways in the Presidency proper, 42·7; Railways in Sind, 77·6.

So detective efficiency is best in the districts of the Presidency proper and worst on the Sind Railways.

The Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"Among undetected cases is included a very large number of so-called cattle thefts but no distinction is made in the cognizable register between the entries relating to losses and those relating to thefts of cattle . . . . ."

Commenting on the returns for the Dhárwár District, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"The detection of crimes committed by gangs has been particularly unsatisfactory. The negligence of the Police Patels in the matter of reporting suspicious strangers and the general apathy combined with the timidity of the villagers is no doubt largely accountable for the want of success."

As bearing on police working generally, the District Superintendents of Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad refer in their reports to the effect on the police of recent orders that efficiency is not to be judged by statistics. Mr. Hayter points out that "all fear of blame on account of bad percentages has been, as far as possible, removed together with all hope of praise on account of good percentages," while Mr. Lambert states that "these orders are generally misunderstood and tend to make the Sub-Inspector and his subordinates careless and indifferent in the matter of detection."

In respect of the more important forms of crime, it is in the detection of dacoities and burglaries that the police have been least successful during the year of report, though the ratio of undetected to true cases disposed of in these two classes of crime shows some improvement over that for the previous year. In dealing with murders and homicides, robberies and thefts, the results are fair, though a slight falling off, as compared with those for 1911, is noticeable.

The Gujaráti version of "Notes on Criminal Tribes in the Bombay Presidency" which was under preparation during the year of report, has since the close of the year been published and distributed among subordinate police and village officers in the Gujarát districts. The Kánarese version will, it is hoped, shortly be available for issue and with the spread, through the Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese translations, of knowledge as regards the appearance, disguises and methods of the professional and criminal classes, both local and foreign, the police and the people should be in a better position to checkmate them and bring about a decline in the number of burglaries and kindred offences.

12. Proceeding now to the work of the police before the Courts, the ratio of cases convicted to tried is 89·2 during 1912 against 88·7 in 1911, the figures of true cases disposed of by trial and those ending in conviction being respectively 13,532 and 12,081. These figures do not include complaints classed as not true, *i.e.* excluded, after trial. **Police cases decided by trial.**

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) the ratio of convictions was 87·5 as against 86·4 in 1911, and, in spite of the increased volume of crime during a difficult year, I think it may be safely argued that the police have on the whole obtained creditable results in respect of cases decided by trial under all classes and in all forms of crime, serious or otherwise. Under class VI the percentage is 96·7 as against 97·1 in the preceding year.

Coming to details, out of 359 cases of murder, 259 were brought to trial; in 185 or 71·4 per cent. (against 70·6 per cent. in 1911) convictions were obtained. The Central Division shows the highest percentage of convictions, *viz.* 84·8. Except in the Northern Division where the ratio has declined from 82 to 62, there has been improvement everywhere.

In respect of dacoities, the police in the Southern and the Central Divisions have shown the best results, the ratios of convictions to cases tried having risen from 45·4 and 50 to 91 and 68·7 per cent. respectively during the year under report. On the Railways no case of dacoity was sent up. For the entire Presidency the percentage of convictions to cases tried has risen from 62·9 to 76·3.

167 robberies were tried and 132 ended in conviction as against 162 and 129 respectively in 1911, yielding a percentage of 79 in 1912 against 79·6 in the previous year. Everywhere the results are satisfactory, more especially so in the Southern Division and on the Railways.

In respect of burglaries, 1,694 were brought to trial and 1,514 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 89·3 as against 88·8. Though the police have secured a large measure of success in all the territorial divisions in the

cases that they have been able to bring before Courts, the fact remains that, relatively to the number of true cases of burglary that are committed, but a small proportion, about 25 per cent., were detected. The successful investigation of this class of offence presents innumerable difficulties which are special to mofussil conditions and have been depicted in previous years' reports. I will not therefore refer to them here again. It is to the dissemination in the vernacular, among the police and public, of knowledge regarding the methods etc. of criminals, professional and otherwise, who take to this form of crime, to better road-lighting and precautions by the people for safeguarding their valuables, that we must look for a reduction in its prevalence and greater success in its detection.

Under thefts—cattle and ordinary—the ratio of cases convicted to tried has remained practically stationary (92·7 against 92·9).

Under the head "Receiving stolen property" the total number of true cases disposed of was 512 as against 498 in 1911. Convictions were secured in 414 out of 468 cases brought before Courts, giving a percentage of 88·4 as against 91·3 in the preceding year. Excellent results have been obtained in all the territorial divisions, and especially in the Northern and Central Divisions, where the percentages of conviction are 98·5 and 95·8 respectively.

In respect to true police cognizable cases of all classes, the ratio of cases ending in conviction to true cases disposed of stands as under for 1912 as compared with that for the three preceding years:—

1909—44·8; *1910*—44·7; *1911*—44·2; *1912*—42·4.

Excluding the figures for Sind, the proportion for the Presidency proper stands at 47·1 in 1912 as against 49·9 in 1911, 51·5 in 1910 and 51·2 in 1909. Similar ratios for Sind are 33·68 for 1912 as compared with 33·04 in 1911, 32·39 in 1910 and 32·13 in 1909. The abnormal rise in reported and true crime during the year of report meant that the police had less time to devote to the investigation of individual cases and this accounts for the small drop noticeable in the ratio of convictions secured to true cases disposed of.

The District Magistrate, Kolába, remarks that—

"Magistrates tend to let off many a guilty man through awe at the array of case precedents which counsel pile up before them. There is scarcely an unsound plea for which apparent support cannot be excavated out of some published ruling or other. Annotated editions of statutes and volumes of rulings and digests often have a most pernicious effect on inexperienced magistrates in shaking their belief in anything positive, with the result that they hardly dare pass an order other than discharge. If they would stick to the text of their Acts and interpret them by common sense they would often do better both in law and equity."

Sessions cases.

13. Altogether 969 cases were committed to the Sessions Courts of which trial was completed in 806 as against 844 and 689 respectively in 1911. Convictions were secured in 595 as against 502 cases, giving a percentage of 73·8 against 72·8 in the preceding year. The results are on the whole satisfactory.

The District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, quotes certain remarks of the Sessions Judge as follows:

"Speaking generally, I have formed a very high opinion of the police of this district from my experience of criminal business in the last 18 months. . . . . Cases have, generally speaking, been well and thoroughly prepared and delays, which always cause suspicion, have been avoided. In many cases police officers have carried out their duty in spite of obvious and large inducements to do the contrary. I have made very few remarks against the police myself and I have found remarks made by magistrates in several cases to be undeserved."

It may be stated here that the individual attitude of Judges counts for a good deal in the success or failure of cases in the Court of Sessions. Statistics show that results before different Judges, under similar conditions, vary so much that the only conclusions that can be drawn are that police efficiency as judged by figures alone is likely to be entirely fallacious and that the competency of a district force to deal with crime may be adversely reflected for reasons quite beyond their control.

14. The following information regarding infanticide is furnished as required by Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 2486, dated the 26th April 1907 :— **Infanticide.**

Eighteen cases are returned during the year under report as against 31 in 1911—*7 in the Central Division, †10 in the Southern Division and ‡1 in Sind.

*5 in Sátára.
2 one each in West Khándesh and Sholápur.
7

In 6 out of the 7 cases in the Central Division the infants were illegitimate and were killed to conceal shame. The remaining case was one of ordinary murder which should not have been included in this list. All the cases, except one in West Khándesh, which was withdrawn, ended in conviction.

†4 in Dhárwár.
2 in Belgaum.
2 in Bijápur.
1 in Kánara.
1 in Ratnágiri.
10

In the Southern Division in 2 cases the mother committed suicide by throwing herself into a well with her child who was drowned. In another case, the mother, a widow, jumped into a pond with her child out of grief on account of her son's death from plague. In the fourth case, a widow gave birth to an illegitimate child and killed it. She was prosecuted and sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment which was commuted to 2 years by Government. In two cases reported from Belgaum, one ended in conviction and the other was pending trial at the close of the year. In the former, a woman killed her new-born female child by poisoning it with opium. She was convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. In the other case, a newly married woman, who was pregnant before she married, killed her new-born infant by strangling it. The case is under trial.

‡1 in Sukkur.

In a case from Bijápur the dead body of a female child was found: the mother was traced, prosecuted and sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment. In another case a woman was prosecuted under section 318 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the case from Ratnágiri, the mother threw her illegitimate child into a creek. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was, however, commuted by Government to 2 years. In the case from Kánara the accused was acquitted for want of sufficient evidence.

Finally the District Superintendent of Police, West Khándesh, reports one case of infanticide of an illegitimate child who was buried alive by the mother to conceal disgrace. The woman was prosecuted but the case was withdrawn by order of the District Magistrate.

15. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 2,935 as against 2,960 in 1911: 2,329 were brought to trial and 2,261 ended in conviction. The ratio of cases convicted to cases tried has slightly dropped from 97·4 to 97 in the preceding year. **Offences under special and local laws.**

16. True cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report totalled 6,796 as against 6,925 in 1911; 2,691 ended in conviction, the percentage of convicted to tried being 39·6 as against 41·9 in the preceding year. Except in the Southern Division where there has been a rise of 91 cases, there was a drop throughout the Presidency in the number of true direct cases. **Cognizable crime. Direct cases.**

17. With over 6,500 more complaints to deal with, the total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* during the year of report rose by 3,998, the figures being 31,299 as against 27,301 in 1911. The increase runs through all the territorial divisions. It is most noticeable in Sind (1,511). **STATEMENT A—PART II. Persons in Police cases.**

Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 814 or 2·6 per cent. of those arrested as against 860 and 3·1 per cent. in the preceding year. Persons for disposal, including those pending at the beginning of the year, were 35,500 as against 30,748 in 1911. Of these, 29,394 were actually placed on trial and 17,921 were convicted. The ratio of persons tried to persons for disposal stands at 82·8 against 81·5 in 1911 and of persons convicted to persons tried at 61 as against 61·9 in the preceding year. The fluctuations are normal and call for no comment.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) this percentage for the Presidency works out to 57·6, the same as in 1911. Under class VI it has dropped from 86·1 to 84·3 in the year of report.

The total number of persons tried for murder and cognate offences was 934 against 853 in 1911 and 52·8 per cent. as against 48·4 of these were convicted.

For dacoity 469 persons were tried as against 282 in 1911 and the ratio of convictions has advanced from 35·1 to 38·6.

In connection with robberies, 464 persons were brought to trial, of whom 222 were convicted, giving a percentage of 48 as against 53·1 in the preceding year. The decline is most marked in the Southern Division where the ratio has dropped from 77·5 to 50 during the year of report. On the Railways the results have been excellent.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-one persons were prosecuted for burglary against 3,043 in 1911, and of these, 2,357 or 67·7 per cent. as against 68·8 per cent. were convicted. In the Southern Division a very marked fall has taken place, the ratio having dropped from 75·2 to 57·6.

On charges of theft 10,319 persons were tried during 1912 against 8,008 in 1911 and 7,430 or 72 per cent. were convicted as against 5,746 or 71·7 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. No very noteworthy variation is noticeable in the different divisions or on Railways.

For receiving stolen property 871 persons were tried and 575 convicted. The percentage of convictions is thus 66 against 61·9 in the previous year.

Regarding persons concerned in Sessions cases, so far as information can be gathered from district and divisional reports, 1,525 as against 1,418 in 1911 were committed to the Sessions Courts in the Presidency proper and on Railways; of these, 1,234 were tried and 688 or 55·7 per cent. against 56.6 per cent. in the preceding year were convicted. In Sind 422 were committed, 318 were tried and 174 or 54·7 convicted.

Judged by the proportion of persons convicted to persons disposed of by trial, which is a good test of police efficiency, the standard of the mofussil force as a whole has not declined although there has been a very great increase in the number of persons passing through their hands, the ratio of convictions to tried being practically the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 61 against 61·9. Eliminating the figures for Sind, the ratio for which is 51·98, the same percentage is 65·3 for the Presidency proper. The ratios for the preceding four years contrast with that for the year under report as under :—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
The Presidency including Sind ...	59·5	59	59·6	61·9
The Presidency proper	63	64·6	65·2	67·1
Sind	50·2	45·9	47·4	50·3

At the end of the year of review 4,716 persons were pending under trial against 4,174 at the end of 1911. Of the 4,716 persons mentioned above 1,705 were awaiting disposal in Sind and 3,011 in the Presidency proper.

STATEMENT B—PART I. Non-cognizable crime.

18. Non-cognizable reported crime has declined during the year under report from 72,777 to 71,962 cases. The decline is most marked in the Central Division.

Cases for disposal amounted to 74,812 as against 76,164 in 1911 and of these 18,214, as against 19,658 in the previous year, were under the one head "Voluntarily causing hurt". In 33,034 cases, against 27,799 in 1911, convictions were obtained, giving a percentage of 44·1 against 36·4 in 1911.

The District Magistrate, Sátára, states that "complaints under section 323 have been reduced from over 1,500 in 1910 to 1,200 in 1911 and 550 in this year with 10 more convictions than in the previous year, although there were 650 less cases" by insistence on substantiation of complaints by Magistrates by searching enquiry instead of the usual method of verification of complaints by identification of the *words* of the complaint.

STATEMENT B—PART II. Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand and forty-five persons concerned in non-cognizable cases appeared before Courts as against 129,885 in the previous year. Of these, 69,161 were tried and 40,464 convicted, giving a percentage of 58·5 as against 54 in 1911. The number of persons discharged after appearance, without trial was 9,230 as against 9,390 in the preceding year, the largest number again being returned by the Northern Division; 5,881 undertrials, as against 5,560 in the preceding year, remained pending at the close of the year of report.

STATEMENT C. Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of the property stolen during the year under review in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 11,61,396 as against Rs. 14,76,842 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,15,446. More than half of this decrease is returned by the Central Division, but in all the territorial divisions and on Railways less property has been stolen this year. Sind heads the list in respect to the amount of property stolen and the Central Division comes second.

The value of the property restored for the whole Presidency amounted to Rs. 4,03,101 as against Rs. 5,00,858 in 1911, giving a percentage of 34·7 as against 33·9 in the preceding year. In the Southern Division only did the amount of property recovered exceed the quantity recovered in 1911. The percentage of recoveries though still low shows improvement over the ratio for 1911.

The figures relating to proportion of recoveries for previous years are contrasted with those for the year 1912 in the subjoined table:—

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Presidency including Sind	45	30·2	35·6	33·9	34·7
Presidency proper only	50·2	30·5	36	32·4	35·2
Sind alone	28·54	29·75	34·66	37·06	33·96

These statistics compare favourably with the ratio of recoveries by the Metropolitan Police in cases of felony which, I gather from the report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1911, stood at 18·8 in 1908, 24·4 in 1909, 34·93 in 1910 and 23·9 in 1911.

On the subject of this paragraph the Commissioner, Central Division, remarks:—

"Considering the difficulties with which the police have to contend in the matter of the recovery of the stolen property in a country where there are so many receivers, I consider a percentage of 36·37 a good one".

During the year under report property valued at Rs. 7,687, which was stolen outside Railway limits, was intercepted on suspicion and recovered from criminals who were making off with it, by the police of the Railways in the Presidency proper and no less than Rs. 27,007 worth of property, of which property valued at Rs. 6,992 was recovered, was stolen in cases of burglary and other offences which occurred in connection with the evacuation of houses on account of plague.

Preventive action.

21. Under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, less has been accomplished during the year under review than in 1911: 4,783 bad characters were proceeded against as compared with 5,666 in 1911, and 71·2 per cent. of these were called on to furnish security as against 74·1 in the previous year.

The subjoined table furnishes detailed information in respect to action taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827:—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Division ...	1911 ...	1,885	1,706	1,189	200	317	90·5
	1912 ...	1,421	1,322	613	411	298	93
Central Division ...	1911 ...	875	591	220	4	367	67·5
	1912 ...	879	577	252	2	323	65·6
Southern Division ...	1911 ...	990	783	181	455	147	79·09
	1912 ...	762*	522	197	99	226	68·5
Sind	1911 ...	1,821	1,060	261	26	773	58·2
	1912 ...	1,634	905	246	6	653	55·3
Presidency Railways...	1911 ...	95	62	6	...	56	65·2
	1912 ...	87	81	13	...	68	93·1
For the entire Presidency.	1911 ...	5,666	4,202	1,857	685	1,660	74·1
	1912 ...	4,783	3,407	1,321	518	1,568	71·2

* For 77 of these, Mr. Starte, the Officer on special duty for the settlement of certain criminal tribes in the Bijápur District, is responsible.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"Regulation XII of 1827 was made use of in one district only, viz., Broach, 411 persons being dealt with under it, of whom 381 were ordered to sleep in the village chowra while the remaining 30 were discharged."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes:—

"There is of course a certain limitation to proceedings under Chapter VIII and an ever rising record cannot be expected, but there is no room for doubt that these provisions can be utilized with great advantage for the prevention of crime, and District Magistrates would do well to take the initiative when there is any indication of laxity in using them, either on the part of the police or the subordinate magistracy. At the same time these provisions, if improperly used, can become a terrible engine of oppression and constant watchfulness on the part of the District Superintendent as well as the Magistrate is needed to prevent their becoming so."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks:—

"Whilst the Deputy Inspector-General's remarks on the subject are of interest, the Commissioner cannot assent to the opinion that Chapter VIII enables a Zamindár to misuse his position in order that he may turn his cultivators into his slaves. Mr. Lucas has never come across any manifestation of such a spirit. * * *

"In reviewing last year's report Government expressed the opinion that the application of Regulation XII of 1827 would probably prove especially useful in Sind, since under it precautionary measures more lenient than those prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code can be adopted. After a prolonged experiment in the use of this Regulation in the Sukkur District since 1904 and personal experience of its working during the past three years the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have finally pronounced the measure to be unsuitable. The whole question will receive due consideration on receipt of the proposals promised by the District Superintendent of Police for the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Jaghiranis of Dubar."

The District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier, observes:—

"The provisions of Chapter VIII like every other good thing may be overdone and undoubtedly have been in certain times and places. They constitute however when judiciously worked a most valuable adjunct to the ordinary penal laws."

"It is easy to discard the instrument after its work is accomplished, but that it happens not to be immediately required is no reason for running it down".

On the Presidency Railways the quality and quantity of the work done under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, show improvement. Prevention must always be the watchword of railway police work since detection is hedged about by so many extraordinary difficulties. It behoves Railway Police Superintendents therefore to perfect, as far as possible, their measures for the interception of criminals and the prevention of crime.

I would repeat here what I said last year that it is of the utmost importance in connection with the working of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, that the sureties accepted should be genuine and reliable and, to ensure this, it is most necessary that previous reference should be made to the police as to status and suitability before any surety is accepted by magistrates.

Criminal classes and influx of suspicious foreigners.

22. On this subject, the Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"There was no particular influx of suspicious foreigners into the division during the year. In Ahmedabad, Pathans continued to frequent the city and suburbs, but their movements were strictly watched. Some gangs of Chharas visited the district but were dealt with under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"In Broach, the Bhils and Talavias, who required watching during the harvest season, on account of their known propensity to cotton picking (stealing?), were generally dealt with under the provisions of Regulation XII of 1827 and section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code".

The Commissioner, Central Division, observes :—

"The reports for West Khándesh and Sholápur show that there was an influx into these districts of gangs of Kanjars and Mang Garudis expelled from His Highness the Nizam's territories. In Sholápur an attempt was made to find employment in the mills for these criminal immigrants, but it was rendered futile by reason of the aversion of the men to any form of labour or discipline. It is impossible for the local British police to deal effectively with these roving gangs and some arrangement for the prevention of their unregulated migration across the frontier seems necessary."

The Commissioner further on refers to important but isolated cases, the work of Kolis in Ahmednagar and two Phasipardhi and Kaikadi gangs in Sátára, and adds :—

"The reports for the other districts do not show that local criminal tribes gave any serious trouble during the year". * * * * * *

"Migratory criminal tribes form a constant source of anxiety to the police in the division generally". * * * * * * *

"As regards indigenous criminal tribes, the Kaikadi problem in Sholápur is certainly a grave one. In describing the state of the district at the beginning of 1912, Mr. E. P. White wrote :—

> 'The Kaikadis were the terror of the countryside. Besides committing offences they extorted money by means of threats and levied a tax of goats on villagers. * * * * Many, if not most, of the village officers were their confederates. * * * * Kaikadi informers were difficult to obtain and when obtained, were practically worthless. Fear of ill-treatment by their fellows prevents them from yielding any valuable information. * * * * Legal aid is never wanting in their behalf and it is partly due to this fact that during the last 20 years, proportionately few Kaikadis have been convicted'.

"The measures adopted by Mr. White were (*a*) the prevention of the Kaikadis from wandering from their own villages by the employment of special parties of police and (*b*) the prosecution of their leaders under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is reported that the presence of the special parties restored some measure of confidence in the villagers and that it became possible to secure evidence against the Kaikadis concerned in an important gang case, which subsequently ended in conviction".

Before Mr. E. P. White left the Sholápur District, he wrote a very interesting report on the measures he had adopted to prevent crime by the Kaikadis in the district as well as to detect offences by these confirmed, expert and daring criminals and to bring them to justice. It is a record of a particularly creditable and successful campaign—the detection of a number of offences, the recovery of a large amount of stolen property and the arrest and successful prosecution of a formidable number of persons—against criminals notoriously difficult to bring to book and from whom the recovery of property

is a matter of extreme difficulty. It is gratifying to note that Mr. White was able to award unstinted and well deserved praise to the subordinates who under his personal guidance and supervision did so well.

The immediate effect of Mr. White's well-timed and successful action against the Kaikadis in Sholápur was to reduce crime quite appreciably in the district.

The District Magistrate, Násik, observes :—

"Of course many of the gangs of professional thieves come from the Nizam's Dominions. It seems to be the custom of Native States to get rid of thieves as of seditionists, not by punishing them, but by deporting them, into British territory".

I gather from the Commissioner's review of the Southern Division reports that in the Belgaum District there was a great influx of wandering gangs and two large and dangerous gangs of outlawed Berads were dealt with and successfully broken up. Mr. Priestley, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, has done, and is still accomplishing, most excellent work in this connection, the effect of which, in reducing crime in the district, will certainly be far reaching. In Kolába, some Kanjars and Kaikadis put in an appearance but were promptly and successfully dealt with.

A gang of Criminal Mangs from Bombay visited the Ratnágiri District and were accounted for under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, a gang of highly criminal Gujeráthi Thakardars from the Mahi Kántha Agency and associates of members of gangs convicted in Bombay and Poona were discovered, arrested and, since the close of the year, have all been convicted under section 401, Indian Penal Code.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes that :—

"During the year Mr. Starte established 10 more settlements of Haranshikaris. There are at present about 300 Chapparbands, 760 Ghantichors and 1,100 Haranshikaris under the settlement scheme. * * * * * * The most important feature in relation to the police statistics is that none of the Bijápur Chapparbands have been convicted for coining offences during the year nor was any secret information of any coining by them obtained by the police. As there are only about 25 Chapparbands out of 800 adult male Chapparbands at large and as it is certain that most of these must have either died or permanently settled in other parts of India, the reasonable inference is that coining by Chapparbands has been completely stopped at least for the present".

The District Superintendent of Police, Bijápur, quotes Mr. Starte, the Settlement Officer, as follows :—

"I am glad to be able to report that the relations between the Police Department and the Settlement staff have continued to be of the happiest. The police from yourself (the District Superintendent of Police) to the lowest constable, have given us every assistance possible. In return we have tried to give as much information and aid as possible to the police, in regard to offences in which the people under our charge have been implicated".

The District Magistrate, Dhárwár, writing on the subject of criminal gangs in the Dhárwár District says :—

"It is not quite clear what the end of the Hyderabad policy of deporting criminal tribes is to be. The justice of making British Districts their dumping ground is not very apparent".

Commenting on this the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"The deportation of Kanjar Bhats and Mang Garudis from His Highness the Nizam's Dominions has greatly added to the responsibilities of the police administration of this district. The difficulties have been further enhanced by the laxity of supervision of certain gangs in the Bellary District and the Mysore State".

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind refers in his report to the presence of Bauriahs in the Province, the capture of a small gang in Karáchi and their subsequent conviction and adds that :—

"The scheme referred to last year under which the settlement of the Jaghiranis was established at Dubar has, in the opinion of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, proved to have been a failure, and proposals for bringing this tribe under the Criminal

Tribes Act are under contemplation. The signs referred to in last year's report as pointing to a recrudescence of crime by the Hurs of the Thar and Parkar District were again observable this year. * * * *

"On the Sind Railways, the Superintendent reiterates the annual complaint against the Shers, Turts, Jaghiranis (above referred to), Ghariyanis, Jangijas and Chachars from Reti to Pad Idan and the Zardaris, Machis, Shoras, Gaddas, Jokhras, Baroches, Jokhias, Palaris and Babars from Pad Idan to Reti."

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"The Commissioner concurs in Mr Hudson's remarks which have been quoted *in extenso* by the Deputy Inspector-General * * * * regarding the behaviour of the Hurs".

Paragraph 10 of his review has special application to the remarks on the Hur question contained in paragraph 7 of Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 7969, dated the 4th November 1912, on the Annual Police Report for 1911 and he concludes it by stating that he intends to reinvestigate the Hur question at the beginning of the next touring season.

In the year under report, the following criminally disposed tribes and classes were notified under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911 in the districts of the Central Division :—Bhamptas, Kaikadis, Mang Garudis, Vaghris, Sansis, Berias, Bhandi and Ghati-Wadars, Bauriahs, Marwar Baoris, Minas and Oudhias.

In the Southern Division, Lamanis of two villages in the Dhárwár District were similarly notified.

The solution of the difficult police problem of how to deal effectively with the wandering criminal classes without undue interference with their liberty appears as far off as ever. District reports are eloquent of the fact that the influx of Kanjar Bhats and Mang Garudis brought about by the deportation order in His Highness the Nizam's Territory has added greatly to police responsibilities in British Territory.

I am not sanguine that the milder provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act, *viz.*, notification, registration and reporting at fixed intervals or, in the alternative, notifying place and change of residence, will have any marked effect in curbing the activities of the criminal tribes and wandering gangs in this Presidency. The village police are not strong enough numerically nor sufficiently capable and reliable to work these provisions effectively and there are not enough district police to supervise closely and control the movements of this criminal population and prevent them from pilfering, thieving, burgling and other more serious offences. On the other hand, the mere scriptory work thrown on the police in connection with the upkeep of the registers to be maintained under the Act is enormous.

I have dealt with the question at some length in this report and quoted freely from the District and Divisional Reports because of the very great importance of the subject in its bearing on crime and its prevention.

The loss and annoyance caused to the people by the depredations, not all of which are reported, of the criminal classes and wandering gangs is incalculable and must be greatly increased by the measures taken in His Highness the Nizam's Territory to rid His Highness's Dominions of the presence of a large number of Kanjar Bhats and Mang Garudis.

A proposal, which has emanated from the Salvation Army, to start, on a limited scale, a settlement for criminal tribes is at present, as Government are aware, under consideration. It seems unnecessary here to go into the details of the scheme but I am strongly of opinion that it should be given a trial and that the system should be gradually extended to parts of the Presidency where the criminal classes and wandering gangs are most troublesome. Mr. Starte's settlement work in the Bijápur District is yielding very excellent results and I would strongly advocate its extension to the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts and by arrangement to some of the States of the Southern Maratha Country, the guiding and controlling authority being vested in one officer. As things are at present, the intermingling of Native States and British jurisdictions in parts of the Southern Marátha Country makes it extremely difficult to deal

with the criminal tribes and no one knows this better than the criminal tribes themselves. Therefore it is of the utmost importance in the interests of the inhabitants of this part of the Presidency to secure, if possible, the effective co-operation of the Native States in any measures taken to curb the criminal classes. This system of settlement and restriction is, however, not quite the same nor so drastic as that contemplated under the Criminal Tribes Act: but I see no reason why the two should not go on side by side. In former days the methods of the police in controlling and deterring the criminal classes and wandering gangs were to some extent effective though they lacked the sanction of law. Under altered conditions they have become obsolete and impossible: it is therefore necessary that others of a more up to date and regular nature should be devised and adopted.

More or less voluntary and practically unrestricted settlement on lands intended to afford honest employment has been tried here and there in some districts but has not proved a success owing to the lazy habits and ingrained criminal and wandering instincts of those for whom the effort was made. Nothing short of a benevolent system of effective restriction of movements under section 12 of the Criminal Tribes Act coupled with provision for honest employment for adults, influence over the women and care of, and attention to, the children with the object of eradicating from the latter criminal proclivities and removing all opportunities for their exercise and development will, in my opinion, meet the situation and the Salvation Army, with its large European staff of both sexes, which has obtained valuable experience in other parts of India in this special form of reclamation work and has moreover proved very successful with incorrigible criminals appears to me to be the agency best suited to undertake it.

Habitual Offenders.

23. During the year under report, 2,917 of the 17,921 persons who were convicted were identified as having been previously convicted and 1,261 were classed as habitual offenders against 2,424, 15,529 and 1,033 respectively in the previous year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

24. The Criminal Investigation Department, including the Finger Print Bureau, is under the immediate control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

The following officers held the appointment during the year under report:—

Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., from 1st January to 11th April and from the 6th November to 31st December.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, from 12th April to 5th November.

Messrs. H. Stanley and P. A. Kelly held the appointment of Personal Assistant from 1st January to 4th November and from 5th November to 31st December, respectively.

Mr. C. J. Power, Deputy Superintendent of Police, continued on special duty under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

The Criminal Investigation Department Staff, in the strength of which there was no change during the year, besides having been engaged on enquiries of a political nature, were also employed on several lengthy and intricate criminal investigations, prosecutions and enquiries undertaken either on information received direct, or at the request and in aid of the police of various districts. It further co-operated with the Provincial Police in watching the movements of political suspects and criminals of note particularly during the period of the return journey of Their Imperial Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Empress to Bombay.

Special attention was also paid to the prevention and spread of serious crime, the pursuit of criminals and particularly in dealing with foreign professional criminals, and members of local criminal gangs.

The number of investigations and enquiries undertaken during the year was 182; of these 65 were criminal investigations, the remainder being enquiries either of a political, quasi-political or ordinary confidential nature.

The following were some of the specially intricate and difficult cases taken up and successfully dealt with :—

1. Some 'Phansi-Pardhis,' members of a criminal tribe, were arrested in the Sátára District by the local police in connection with several burglaries. The assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department being invoked, officers were deputed and a gang case was sent up against the members of this tribe under section 401, Indian Penal Code. The case ended in 23 of the accused whose depredations extended over the Poona, Sátára, Sholápur and Ahmednagar Districts being convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three years to transportation for life.

2. A supplementary gang case against 'Marwari Baoris', a highly criminal class from the Jodhpur State, was worked up by the Criminal Investigation Department in the East Khándesh District and was pending at the end of the year. Thirty members of the gang arrested in the Jodhpur State were awaiting extradition.

3. Enquiry into the Umreth, District Kaira, forgery cases continued during the year under report and two fresh cases were committed to the Court of Sessions and were pending trial at the end of the year. Sanction to prosecute in two other cases was applied for but the applications remained undisposed of when the year closed.

4. In 1911 a theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 4,000 was committed from a passenger from a running train, between Kalyan and Poona on the G. I. P. Railway. Information received by the Criminal Investigation Department led to the recovery of property valued at Rs. 2,300 and to the arrest of a 'Bhampta' and his wife at Morgaon in the Poona District. They were prosecuted and sentenced to 7 and 2 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively by the Court of Sessions, Thana.

5. In consequence of information elicited during the investigation of the preceding case, it was decided to take action against the 'Bhampta' fraternity, whose operations as railway thieves extend over the whole of India and to send up a gang case under section 401, Indian Penal Code, against some of them. The investigation was vigorously prosecuted and at the end of the year there were 42 Bhamptas under arrest and stolen property valued at Rs. 30,000 had been recovered. It is anticipated that several more arrests will be made before the case is completed. A Marwari Shroff, who habitually received the stolen property from the 'Bhamptas', was arrested and successfully prosecuted under section 411, Indian Penal Code, before the Poona Sessions Court, receiving the salutary sentence of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

6. In the years 1911 and 1912 several cases of the administration of a stupefying drug accompanied by theft were reported from the Bárámati Táluka of the Poona District. The Criminal Investigation Department by request took up the enquiry and after a diligent and patient investigation succeeded in tracing the accused, a Marátha Kunbi belonging to a village in the Ahmednagar District. Four cases were proved against him. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 years' rigorous imprisonment in 3 cases by the Sessions Court of Poona and 12 years' transportation in the fourth case by the Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, while the fifth was withdrawn in consideration of the accused's advanced age.

7. An aged "Pardeshi" woman residing in Poona lost her son from plague. She sold up her shop and left Poona to return to her native village in the Rai Bareilly District. She travelled from Poona in the company of two male Brahmin acquaintances belonging to the same part of the country, who had agreed to 'chaperon' her on the journey. She was entrusted with some cash and ornaments by a private in the Sappers and Miners to deliver to his relatives who lived in the same village as the old woman. She never reached her destination and the money and ornaments did not reach the persons they were intended for. The Sapper reported the matter to the Poona Police who, failing to get any clue as to what had become of the old woman, requested the Criminal Investigation Department to take up the enquiry. The Criminal Investigation Department traced the party of three as having travelled together as far as Fattepur, near Allahabad; from this point the woman, who had ornaments of considerable value on her person, when she left Poona, mysteriously vanished. Her two travelling companions were arrested. One of them confessed that the woman had been murdered for the sake of the ornaments and the cash she possessed and that her body had been thrown into the Ganges. The Rai Bareilly Police co-operated with the Criminal Investigation Department in this enquiry and some identifiable property belonging to the deceased was recovered. The confessing accused was made an approver before the Sessions Court, Rai Bareilly, and his companion was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life. A noteworthy point in this case was a conviction on a capital charge though the dead body of the murdered woman could not be traced.

Of the 16 Criminal Investigation Department cases pending at the close of the last year against persons under chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code all were called on to furnish security or in default to undergo imprisonment and during the year under report 8 persons were arrested by the Criminal Investigation Department and chaptered, all being bound over to be of good behaviour.

The District Magistrate, Sátára, says :—

"The Criminal Investigation Department have responded most readily to all our calls and have rendered us most valuable assistance."

Finger Print Bureau.

25. The strength of the Finger Print Bureau Staff remained the same during 1912 as in the preceding year.

At the beginning of 1912 there were on record 105,196 slips and during the year 6,449 new slips were received for record, making a total of 111,645. Of these 140 slips were destroyed owing to deaths among convicts and ex-convicts leaving 111,505 slips on record at the close of the year 1912 as compared with 105,196 at the close of 1911.

The number of new slips received exceeds the previous year's receipts by 1,157.

Out of 6,449 slips received for record during 1912 one was of an ex-convict. There are still approximately 5,816 ex-convicts whose finger impressions are required for record, but it is unlikely that many of these will be obtained.

Of the 6,449 new slips received for record, 462 were from the City of Bombay, 5,335 from the Districts and Railways of this Presidency, 141 from Sind and 511 came from other Presidencies, Native States, &c.

During the year 407 slips were received for record from Native States as against 330 in 1911.

During 1912, 1,083 slips were sent for record and 3,796 (including 710 of Chapparbands received from the Assistant Collector on special duty, Bijápur, and 103 of Kanjars received from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona) for trace to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla.

There has been a marked increase in the number of slips received for trace, the number in 1912 being 17,662 as against 14,031 in 1911.

1,223 slips were received for identification from other Provinces and Presidencies, 1,015 from Native States and 286 from Káthiáwár, Pálanpur and Mahi Kántha Agencies.

In 2,595 cases including 93 from other Provinces and 135 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 1,751 in the year 1911. There is thus an increase of 844 successful cases over last year's figures. The percentage for 1912 is 14·6 against 12·4 for 1911.

In 1,050 cases, previous convictions were proved, but enhanced punishment was awarded in 803 only against 620 in 1911. In 195 cases the accused received lighter punishment and in 52 the same punishment as previously awarded; all these cases were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 73 cases as against 99 in 1911 the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. Of this number 70 were traced before and 3 after the accused had been convicted.

The following table summarises progress in the work of the Bureau :—

Year.	No. of cards or slips received for record.	No. of cards or slips received for trace.	No. of cases traced.	Remarks.
1908	5,724	14,106	1,602	
1909	7,851	14,115	1,682	
1910	7,037	12,333	1,710	
1911	5,292	14,031	1,751	
1912	6,449	17,662	2,595	

On the subject of criminal identification, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind writes :—

"The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karáchi during the year under report was 3,352. The grand total of slips now

recorded in the Bureau is 38,571. They have all been classified and arranged on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1912 numbered 525 as against 493 in 1911. The number of slips received for search was 6,609 as against 5,466 in 1911. Of these, 1,670 were traced as against 1,318 in the preceding year. 504 slips of foreigners were also sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, for record."

Miscellaneous work.

26. In addition to the work of prevention and detection of crime accounted for in the accompanying statements, many duties of a miscellaneous nature devolve on the police of which the statements contain no record. They served 327,504 summonses and warrants, assisted in extinguishing 1,614 fires and destroyed 127,553 stray and ownerless dogs. Sind alone returns 127,092 summonses and warrants served and 29,907 dogs killed. Further, the police enquired into 1,033 cognizable and 515 non-cognizable offences referred to them by Magistrates, 14,582 petty offences under the Cantonment and Police Acts, 481 suicides, 5,114 accidents of all kinds and 508 suspicious deaths. They also served a large number of distress warrants for the recovery of fines. On the Presidency Railways 771 accidents were enquired into and 1,404 missing goods cases, of which only 88 turned out to be thefts, were investigated. And in addition to the above the police had to escort a large number of prisoners and lákhs of treasure about the Presidency and beyond.

Since the close of the year steps have been taken as a result of the transfer of the watch and ward duties to the railway administrations, to place the question of missing goods as between the police and the railway authorities on a correct basis and if the system—the railway authorities to endeavour to trace their own missing goods and the police to investigate well founded complaints of theft—is correctly worked, there is no doubt that the public interests will benefit.

The system of train checking by the "Law and Order" police on the railways in the Presidency proper was not relaxed when separation of "watch and ward" from "law and order" duties was introduced, as it has always been realized that this precaution is absolutely necessary in order to locate crime. But the railway authorities are in the best position to trace missing goods and are now responsible for guarding property committed to their charge for conveyance. With the transfer of "watch and ward" duties the police force has been curtailed in proportion to its reduced responsibilities; it should not, therefore, be burdened with searches for missing goods to the detriment of its legitimate duties of prevention and detection of crime.

Commenting on the altered system of registration of cases on railways under which almost every form of loss or shortage from trucks was admittedly being registered as theft, whether the shortages occurred in the Sind section or beyond it, the Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"With a defective traffic checking system it would obviously be impossible to discover where a particular shortage had occurred and with goods trains composed of wagons from different stations all over Northern India converging on Sind where a faulty system of registration was in vogue, the figures were bound to rise by leaps and bounds. In this way short loading, fraud and thefts outside Sind were being foisted on the Sind police. * * * The inability and failure to locate crime on the Sind Railways, which was due mainly to the collapse in the seal checking arrangements at the various junctions, has opened the door to short loading and fraud on a gigantic scale ..... The whole question of crime on the railways is receiving the most anxious consideration of the Commissioner."

Personal Investigation of serious crimes.

27. Of 1,160 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 653 were visited by gazetted officers. The reasons assigned by district officers for not visiting the scenes of a larger number are mostly those usually offered and mentioned in previous years' reports.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, has not expressed any opinion whether the reasons assigned for not visiting the scenes of serious crimes by local officers were adequate or otherwise.

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"The importance of the presence of officers of gazetted rank at the scenes of crimes at the earlier stages of investigation, to obviate the risk of failure of prosecutions arising from the incompetence of subordinates as well as to prevent the charges of fabrication of evidence and ill-treatment of accused persons so often made against them during trial, is obvious. On

the whole I think Superintendents are alive to the importance of the scenes of serious crimes being visited by themselves or their Assistants and omission to do so is generally justified by the circumstances."

Further on in his review he adds :—

"A marked fall in the proportion of visitation of scenes of serious crimes by superior officers has been followed by a very large reduction in the percentage of convictions in the sessions cases."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"The number of cases in which scenes of offences were not visited is nearly one-half of the total and seems very large. In the majority of these, the reasons given for non-visitation are sufficient."

Sind and the Southern Division return the highest number of serious offences remaining unvisited, *viz.*, 221 and 126 out of 368 and 278 respectively.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The proportion of serious crimes personally investigated by Superintendents and their Assistants was larger than in the previous year in all districts except Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. * * * A review of the detailed explanations given by the Superintendents in their reports of the cases in which the scene of serious crime remained unvisited appears to call for the remark which has been expressed on former occasions, that visits by Superintendents must not be considered unnecessary even if the accused have been immediately arrested."

On the subject of personal visitation by gazetted officers of the scenes of serious crime for the purpose of supervising the investigation, I have nothing to add to the remarks in my Annual Reports for 1901 and 1904 and 1907 to 1909.

Statement D. Strength of Police.

28. The sanctioned strength of the police force of the Presidency, inclusive of Railways and Sind, stood, at the end of the year, at 24,124 officers and men against 24,194 in 1911. The main additions to and reduction from the force are as under :—

306 units were reduced from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway forces as a result of the re-organization of the police on those railways as sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department No. 6064, dated the 20th August 1912;

218 units were, in certain districts, added to the permanent strength of the district police as an instalment of the additional strength which those districts will receive under the re-organization scheme; and

12 units—9 head constables and constables to the Riverain police and 3 constables to the Sind Railway police—were added in Sind.

In consequence of the re-organization of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, 3 Inspectors, 27 Sub-Inspectors and 8 Sergeants were added to the force towards the close of the year under report.

The permanent additional force of 1 Superintendent, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head constables and 53 constables sanctioned for the newly created 'Nawábsháh' District has not been accounted for in the body of statement D for Sind, so the entire force of the Presidency—24,124 referred to above is exclusive of the 73 permanent units for Sind.

In addition to the sanctioned strength, temporary additions to the force (so far as I can gather from the divisional and district reports), aggregating 547 officers and men were entertained for plague duty, as additional police on account of the misconduct of villagers and for other extra duties.

Owing to a larger batch of students being admitted for the fresh course of 18 months which commenced from the beginning of the year 1913, the instructional staff of the Central Police Training School, Násik, was temporarily augmented at the close of the year by 2 Inspectors as law lecturers, 1 Sub-Inspector as drawing master and 1 head constable as assistant drill instructor.

Cost of police.

29. The cost of the police has risen from Rs. 65,61,506 in 1911 to Rs. 68,21,326 in the year under report, the increase being Rs. 2,59,820. Of this Sind is responsible for Rs. 94,335. The increase in the Presidency

proper is mainly due to further measures of re-organization introduced in the latter part of the previous year and to the opening of new police stations.

Proportion of police to area and population.

30. The proportion of police to area was 1 policeman for every 5·55 square miles and 2·09 railway miles as against 5·74 and 1·74 respectively for the preceding year. As regards population, there was 1 policeman for 776 persons against 774 in 1911.

Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the police force.

31. The proportion, for the entire Presidency, of cognizable crime investigated to each policeman as shown in the accompanying statistical returns was 1·64 as against 1·41 in the previous year. This ratio is, however, for reasons stated in my annual report for 1909, misleading as an index of the state of affairs it is intended to portray.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

32. There were at the end of the year under report 453 police stations and 1,136 outposts and 31 subposts in the entire Presidency as against 437 police stations, 1,145 outposts with 122 subposts in 1911. In 1912, 22 new police stations were created—19 in the Presidency proper and 3 in Sind. In consequence there was a reduction of 24 outposts in the Presidency proper. The Kabulayatkatti Police Station, established for the gold mines in the Dhárwár District, was abolished owing to the closing down of the mines. Consequent on the introduction of the re-organisation of the police on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway systems, in the last quarter of 1912, there was an increase of 1 police station on the former and a reduction of 6 on the latter and the 161 outposts and subposts on these railways which existed prior to re-organization were converted into 77 outposts. Since the close of the year similar changes have been effected on the M. & S. M. Railway also.

Of the total number, 396 police stations and 854 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police. On the Presidency Railways, 52 outposts and subposts remained uninspected while in districts 56 police stations and 279 outposts remained uninspected. In Sind the number of stations and outposts uninspected was 31 and 150 respectively. The percentages of stations and outposts that remained uninspected to the total number of police stations and outposts are as under :—

In the Presidency proper—7·57 and 17·2 per cent. respectively.

In the Province of Sind—25·2 and 40·65 respectively.

In addition to the ordinary inspection work performed by district officers the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police of the two ranges in the Presidency proper inspected several Superintendents' offices, a number of stations and some outposts, both in districts and on railways.

The Commissioner, Central Division, appears on the whole to be satisfied with the inspection work accomplished in his Division.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The Commissioner cannot regard as altogether satisfactory the number of police stations and outposts which remained unvisited by Superintendents during the year."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, seems satisfied with the inspection work performed in his Division while the Commissioner, Northern Division, has not referred to the subject in his review. On the whole I am of opinion that, except perhaps in Ahmedabad and Kaira, the amount of inspection performed during the year was adequate.

Statement E, Armament.

33. The only change in the armament of the force during the year of report was the partial supply of revolvers to Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the place of smooth bore muskets : under this scheme 110 officers were re-armed with revolvers.

Punishments.

34. The number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially declined from 3,364 in 1911 to 3,234 in the year under report. The ratio of punishments to the actual strength of the force is 13·6 as against 14·1 in the preceding year. The drop in the ratio of punishments is a normal variation.

Of the total number of officers and men punished (3,234), 2,980 were for departmental and 254 for judicial offences as against 3,129 and 235, respectively, in the preceding year. Of judicial punishments (254), the largest number (73) is returned by Sind. Then come the Central Division with 62, the Railways with 46, the Northern Division with 43 and the Southern Division with 30. Only five officers were judicially punished against 11 in 1911. 117 judicial punishments, against 83 in 1911, were under the Police Act for purely departmental offences; 3 under Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code, against 6 in 1911; 121 against 133 under other offences, and 13 against the same number in 1911 appear in columns 16 and 17 of statement E. Dismissals numbered 238 as against 200 in the preceding year. Among districts, Dhárwár, Sholápur and Poona return the largest numbers.

Most of the departmental punishments and the bulk of the judicial punishments—those under the Police Act—were for minor derelictions of duty, disobedience and breaches of discipline. The force which is still being gradually re-organized and increased contains a considerable proportion of young constables. It is a large body of men scattered over a very wide area and temptations and opportunities present themselves with great frequency. When allowance is made for all these factors, I think it can be claimed that on the whole the conduct of the police during the year under report has been satisfactory.

Rewards.

35. Nine thousand and eighty-eight officers and men were rewarded for good work by promotion, good conduct tickets or money grants as against 8,489 in 1911. 48 as compared with 50 in the preceding year were rewarded by promotion.

Rupees 27,961 as against 28,098 in 1911 were expended in rewards to the police during the year under review.

The ratio of the officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 33·4 for the entire Presidency as against 35·6 in 1911.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers for long and meritorious service as under :—

Ráo Bahádur—Mr. Damodardas Vrijbhukhandas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat.

Ráo Sáheb ... { Inspector Sidramappa Nurandappa Lakshmeshwar of the Bijápur District.
Inspector Jiwana Mahadu of the Násik District.

The King's Police Medal was awarded, on the 1st January 1913, to the following officers of the force in this Presidency in recognition of meritorious services :—

Mr. L. H. Spence, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

Khán Sáheb Inspector Hafiz Sulleman (Khán Sáheb Suliman Karam Khan?) in Sind.

Ráo Sáheb Inspector Maruti Tukaram Kamte, now Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Two hundred and ninety officers and men of the police force in the Presidency proper and 33 in Sind received Delhi Durbár Medals during the year.

Two Constables in Surat, Kunj Manohar Shiawar and Chotalal Bhawanishankar, were rewarded for saving human life, the former by the grant of the Royal Humane Society's medal and certificate and the latter by the Society's testimonial. In Broach, two constables, Mewaram Ramcharan and Magansing Ganpatsing, were also rewarded, the former by grade promotion and the latter by the presentation of a silver watch, for similar gallantry.

It is satisfactory to note that, during the year under review, rewards have increased while punishments have declined. I should like, however, to see rewards by promotion more freely given and fewer prosecutions under the Police Act for minor departmental offences which might well be disposed of by departmental proceedings.

In connection with the excellent work done by Mr. P. A. Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, in the case against ex-Sub-Inspector Dikshit and others of the Sholápur Police who were prosecuted to conviction on serious charges, the High Court were pleased to record their appreciation in the following terms :— "It is to this officer's detective ability, zeal and promptitude that the cause of justice is indebted for the exposure and punishment of this grave and carefully prepared conspiracy" and the Governor in Council recorded his entire concurrence in the view taken by the High Court of the merits of Mr. Kelly's conduct of the investigation.

Education.

36. Educated officers and men in the force totalled 911 and 11,862 during the year of review as against 872 and 11,882, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of literates in the force of the entire Presidency stands at 53·98 as against 53·5. The same ratio for the Presidency, excluding Sind, works out to 60·5 per cent. as against 60·9 in 1911. The ratio for Sind in 1911 was 29·4 and in 1912 is 32·8.

Continued improvement which though slight is welcome is here noticeable in the proportion of educated officers and men in the force. In the Presidency proper the rank and file of the armed police are mostly illiterate : their duties being more or less mechanical and quasi-military, physique rather than educational attainments is necessary. It is the unarmed branch, whose duty it is to exercise supervision in the villages and assist in the investigation of crime, that contains almost all the literate element in the combined force.

Resignations

37. There were 1,101 resignations in the year of report as against 1,088 in 1911, an increase of 13 over the previous year's total. The variation is negligible. The proportion of resignations to the actual strength stands at 4·6 as against 4·5 in 1911, 5·1 in 1910, 4·5 in 1909 and 4·4 in 1908. The same for the Presidency proper only for these years are :—3·8 in 1912, 3·5 in 1911, 3·9 in 1910, 3·2 in 1909 and 3·2 in 1908.

The largest number of resignations was returned by Sind (398), the fewest by the Southern Division (103) and Railways (61). Resignations were in almost all cases tendered by men of short service.

The Commissioner in Sind says that "resignations, though fewer, are still large."

The monsoon of 1912 was on the whole satisfactory and the small rise in resignations is no doubt due to a more favourable agricultural season and outlook following thereon.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

38. In the entire Presidency there were 374 vacancies (253 in the Presidency proper and 121 in Sind) at the close of the year as against 294 in the preceding year an increase of 80 ; the proportion to sanctioned strength for the entire Presidency stands at 1·5 against 1·2 in 1911, 2·7 in 1910, 2·6 in 1909 and 2·9 in 1908. The variation is normal. The same ratios for the Presidency proper (eliminating Sind figures) are 1·3 against 1, 2·2, 1·98 and 2·08, respectively. On an average there were 17 vacancies in each Sind charge at the close of the year and 11 in each District and Railway force in the Presidency proper, as against 15 and 8, respectively, in the previous year.

There were 2,286 enlistments during the year under report as against 2,661 in 1911. Of these two thousand two hundred and eighty-six, 2,266 were constables as against 2,657 in 1911.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"It is said to be very difficult to obtain recruits with the requisite qualifications."

The Commissioner, Central Division, states :—

"Difficulty in securing suitable recruits is still reported from most districts and appears to be specially felt in West Khándesh."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, says that no difficulty was experienced in any other districts, except Dhárwár, in obtaining sufficient recruits of fairly good quality.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"Recruits were slightly less than in the previous year and the right stamp of recruit is not yet forthcoming."

The District Magistrate, Sátára, commenting on the high price of wages, says :—

"It is a marvel to me that we can get recruits at all and that the work of the police is as good as it is. Luckily we still have the police prestige as an asset, a prestige which they deserve more every year, and a prestige that should not be belittled in any spirit of prejudice."

There is no doubt that with the progress of industrial expansion, wages on the increase and the cost of living going up, a career in the police with its ever increasing duties, long hours, responsibilities, risks and stricter supervision is not, in spite of improved pay and prospects and certain admitted advantages, as attractive to the material to which we look for recruits as it was in the old days. The problem, however, is chiefly in regard to securing good material with sufficient education for the unarmed branch. But notwithstanding all the hindrances to recruiting, it is astonishing how well the material obtained does develop after two or three years' training and experience in the force and, considering the difficult conditions under which they work, how satisfactorily they acquit themselves. Every credit is due to the district officers and to the upper subordinate staff of the police who, under conditions the reverse of easy, succeed in keeping the district forces up to strength and in maintaining the prescribed standard among the men they enlist.

It must, however, be admitted that the situation is not entirely satisfactory and that recruiting of good and sufficiently educated material should be easier than it now is. Remedial measures mean expense and the more obvious and simpler inducements are to grant local allowances to constables stationed at District Headquarters and in notoriously expensive areas such as Sálsette, &c., to increase and improve the accommodation provided where this is inadequate or bad and to supply sanitary and comfortable quarters where quarters are altogether wanting.

Health.

39. As stated in my previous years' reports, the returns relating to health in columns 37 and 38 of statement E owing to lack of uniformity in their preparation, are not altogether reliable so must be accepted with some reserve. Another reason is that many men when indisposed go on working rather than report sick and be sent to hospital. Taking, however, the statistics as they stand, it seems that the Sind Railways, Lárkána and Sholápur were the healthiest charges, while in Kánara, West Khándesh, Thána, on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways and in the Upper Sind Frontier District the police suffered most. Improvement in the health of the force is most marked in the Surat, Bijápur, Kánara, Kolába and Ratnágiri while deterioration is noticeable in Broach, East Khándesh, West Khándesh, Belgaum, the Upper Sind Frontier and on the G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways.

The Commissioner in Sind observes :—

"The alarming deterioration in the health of the rank and file in every district in a year which was healthier than 1911 is another grave warning of the necessity of providing the constabulary with sanitary and adequate residential accommodation."

Towards the end of the year under report certain simple directions for the prevention and cure of malaria and improving the sanitary surroundings of police lines were framed at the instance of Mr. Beatty, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, and after securing the expert opinion and advice of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay in regard to certain of them, they were circulated to all Superintendents of Police for guidance. Vernacular translations of these rules have been published in the *Police Gazette* for the information and guidance of all ranks. Quinine is liberally supplied to the police free of cost by Government and it is hoped that the publication and observance of these rules will have the effect of reducing sickness and improving the health of the rank and file and their families.

In a previous paragraph, I have dwelt on the importance of adequate and healthy Government accommodation for the police in the interests of recruiting: it is even more necessary in the interests of the health and efficiency of the force. The suffering among the police and the loss to Government and the public of police power due to preventible sickness is undoubtedly very considerable and

would be much less if everywhere the men had good lines according to the latest standard designs.

In all, 315 deaths occurred as compared with 342 in 1911, giving a percentage on actual strength of 1·33 against 1·43 in the preceding year. Five of the casualties were due to plague and 30 to cholera. There were 13 deaths from cholera in Sind, of which 12 were in Hyderabad.

During the year under report 452 men were inoculated against plague as against 2,905 in the preceding year. The decline in the number of men inoculated was due to the general decline in plague throughout the Presidency. There were no ill-effects from inoculation.

Escapes and Recaptures.

40. In all, 141 persons escaped from custody in 1912 against 147 in 1911, 15 from jails and lockups, 115 from the custody of the police and 11 from that of the village police. All the 11 escapes from the custody of the village police occurred in the Presidency proper. Considering that 35,500 persons passed through the hands of the police during the year in connection with cognizable offences and the primitive facilities in mofussil villages for the accommodation of persons in custody, the number of escapes from police custody is small. Of the 141 escapes, 58 happened in Sind.

There were in all 108 recaptures, including 7 of the previous year's escapes in the Surat and Dhárwár Districts and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, as against 124 in the preceding year. The percentage of recaptures to escapes was 71·6 as against 78·9 in 1911.

As regards escapes from *police* custody, men guilty of negligence were suitably dealt with for their default.

Inspector-General's Tour.

41. During the year under report, I visited the Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, East Khándesh, West Khándesh, Násik, Sátára, Sholápur, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Ratnágiri Districts and the Pálanpur Agency on inspection and other duty. Poona is my headquarters and receives attention from me during the monsoon and I constantly inspect the Railway police during my tours from one district to another.

Supply.

42. Rupees 1,81,606 were expended on the puchase of clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police of the districts and railways of the Presidency proper during the year under report against Rs. 2,09,738 in the preceding year. Certain supplies are obtained from England on indent through the Director-General of Stores, India Office, and from the arsenal. Some are purchased locally in the different districts while the bulk is obtained from the Supply and Transport Department, the Arsenal, from the Jail Department or by contract through my own and Deputy Inspectors-General's offices. During the year Government placed at my disposal a sum of Rs. 8,000 as a grant-in-aid to the mounted police funds, and with this grant and the resources of the mounted police funds, 41 remounts were purchased for the mounted police. Two remounts were also purchased for Sergeants and two for the Central Police Training School. The whole expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,855.

The arms, accoutrements and clothing of the force were maintained in an efficient condition. The question of replacing the M. H. smooth-bores which are getting worn out is now receiving attention.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops. (Supplementary No. II).

43. Three hundred and fifty-five shops were licensed to deal in arms and ammunition during the year under report against 331 in 1911. Of these 244 against 273 in the preceding year were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents.

Thirteen thousand and thirty-seven licenses were issued for arms, including fire-arms, against 13,045 in 1911. The drop in the number of licenses issued is only 8 and calls for no remarks.

One hundred and seventeen prosecutions were instituted in respect of licenses issued under the Arms Act in the Central Division (7), the Southern Division (36) and Sind (74). Convictions were obtained in 84 cases; the fines realized aggregated to Rs. 1,989.

Prosecuting Staff.

44. During the year under report an additional prosecuting Sub-Inspector was added to the Ahmedabad District as provided in the reorganization scheme for that district and towards the close of the year, the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways were furnished with prosecuting officers as a result of the introduction of the reorganization scheme on those railways.

In all, 3,536 of the more important and difficult cases as against 2,137 in the preceding year were conducted by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the entire Presidency, 2,301 or 65 per cent. ending in conviction against 70·3 in the preceding year.

The ratios for Sind and Presidency proper are 49·6 and 68·2, respectively. Prosecutions in the less important and simpler cases were entrusted to head constables and the number of cases conducted by them was 6,318 as against 5,369 in 1911. Of 6,318 prosecutions, 4,596 or 72·7 ended in conviction as against 74·4 in 1911. On the whole the quantity and quality of the work of the prosecuting staff, including Court Jamadars, seems to have been satisfactory.

Progress has been made with the scheme for appointing law graduates and members of the mofussil bar as Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors but I have not been able to supply every district yet with a complete staff of professionally qualified officers for this duty. Sufficient, however, has been done to show that the expectations formed of the scheme have been fully realized and the district reports indicate that the new class of prosecuting officers has everywhere been working satisfactorily.

Drill.

45. In the Presidency proper though the standard of efficiency varies somewhat from district to district, the drill and training efficiency of the foot police is on the whole satisfactory and well adapted to service requirements; the mounted police force in districts is so small and scattered and their duties so numerous and miscellaneous that it is practically impossible to do much towards instructing them in cavalry drill. I am gradually increasing the number of riding schools with a view to imparting more riding school training and we endeavour with some degree of success to make the men proficient in very elementary troop drill.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, who visited Sátára during the year honoured the police of the district by inspecting the force at head-quarters. He remarked that he was much impressed by the appearance and general turn out of the men, both mounted and dismounted.

Six policemen of the Presidency proper were put through a course of physical training at the physical training class, Poona, and qualified as instructors.

Three men were sent to the Kirkee Arsenal to learn armourer's work and thirty were attached to Native Infantry Regiments and qualified as drill instructors.

The annual Inter-District Athletic competition continues to be popular and the events are contested with the utmost keenness each year.

The successful districts during the year were :—

Challenge cup for the Best man-at-arms.	A tie between the Central Police Training School, Násik, and Belgaum.
Challenge cup for Athletics ...	Belgaum.
Challenge cup for Team shooting.	Central Police Training School, Násik.
Challenge cup for Tug-of-war ...	Ahmednagar.
Challenge cup for cross-country running.	Dhárwár.
Challenge cup for Hockey (Senior).	Násik.
Challenge cup for Hockey (Junior).	Ahmedabad.
Challenge shield	A tie between the Central Police Training School, Násik, and Belgaum.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind remarks :—

"The drill of the armed police of most districts is satisfactory, especially at Sukkur and Hyderabad. But owing to the constant depletion of reserves consequent on the number of miscellaneous escorts and guards that have to be furnished in each district, it is impossible to instruct the men properly in drill or musketry. * * *

"The drill of the mounted police leaves much to be desired. It is distinctly bad in the Thar and Párkar District, and the Superintendent has been directed to enlist an ex-cavalry man with the view of improving matters."

Musketry. Presidency proper.

46. The musketry efficiency of the armed police in the Presidency as a whole has again advanced during the course and competition concluded in the year 1912.

Actually and proportionately more men have been put through the complete course, the ratio of marksmen to armed strength is higher and there is a further gratifying improvement in the shooting efficiency of the mounted police.

Five thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven head constables and constables, out of a total armed strength of 6,235 or 94·42 per cent. went through the full musketry course, as against 5,838 or 92·90 per cent. in 1911. Of these 5,887 men, 3,200 or 54·35 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 1,607 or 27·29 as second class shots.

Out of the Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by Government for Presidency prizes, 62 prizes were awarded as under :—

Mounted police	...	7
Rifle squads	...	26
Ordinary armed police	...	29
Total	...	62

The number of marksmen is classified as under :—

S. B. M. H. Muskets ...	...	2,664
Foot police armed with M. H. rifles ...	...	358
Mounted police armed with M. H. carbines	...	178
Total	...	3,200

as against 2,536, 337 and 177, respectively.

Judged by the best test of efficiency, *viz.*, percentage of marksmen to total armed strength, Broach again ranks as the best shooting force, with the excellent ratio of 92·57 per cent. of marksmen and East Khándesh comes second. Kaira, Bijápur and Poona are the worst. In regard to prizes the Panch Maháls, Broach and Sátára Districts carried off the first prize and the gold badge for mounted police, rifle armed foot police and foot police armed with M. H. smooth bores, respectively.

The results this year and the continued improvement in the musketry efficiency of the armed police reflect credit on the district officers and the instructional staff at head-quarters who have devoted much time and trouble to the training of their men.

Sind.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind says :—

"The number of marksmen fell from 435 in 1911 to 246 . . . . . The decrease in marksmen, it will be seen, is mainly due to the falling off in the Karáchi and Lárkána Districts. It would appear that the good results of the districts had, in former years, been due to the systematic cheating countenanced by the Head-quarters Sub-Inspectors concerned. Both of these officers have since been dismissed.

In the annual inter-district competition shooting prizes were secured by the following districts :—

Prizes.	Smooth Bore weapons.		Rifled weapons.	
	Foot.	Mounted.	Foot.	Mounted.
1st prize	Upper Sind Frontier .	Hyderabad .	Sukkur ...	Sukkur.
2nd „	Thar and Párkar ...	Do. ..	Do. ...	Karáchi.
3rd „	Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	Lárkána ...	Hyderabad.
4th „	Do. ...	.....	Upper Sind Frontier .	.....
5th „	Upper Sind Frontier .	.....	.....	.....

olice buildings.

47. With the grant placed at my disposal by Government for police minor works, progress was made in providing new lines at police stations and outposts and in carrying out the necessary additions and improvements to existing police lines, station houses and other police buildings. Altogether Rs. 37,543 were allotted for these works during the calendar year 1912. Eight major works were in progress during the year of review but only two new ones were commenced :

(1) Drainage scheme for the police lines in the Gáekwár's Haveli, Ahmedabad.

(2) Police lines at Ganesh Khind.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind refers in his report to the remarks he made last year in regard to the defective accommodation of the police in Sind and its effect on recruiting and efficiency generally. He quotes at length the remarks of the District Magistrates, Lárkána and Thar and Párkar, in this connection which are very much to the point. The Commissioner in Sind observes on these that:—

"The formulation of proposals for remedying this intolerable state of affairs was one of the first measures to engage Mr. Lucas' attention on assuming office in December last, and his recommendations were placed before Government early this year under his letter No. *T.*-297 of 16th March last * * *".

and in commenting on the dearth of the right stamp of recruits, he says it is—

"In a very large measure due to the utterly inadequate and unsuitable residential accommodation for the constabulary or the non-existence of any accommodation whatever".

During the year under review the grant for renting accommodation for Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper in localities where the absence of Government quarters is a special hardship was raised to Rs. 14,100.

On the subject of police buildings I would invite attention to the remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 47 of my last year's report. The gradual re-organization of the police force in the Presidency is fast outstripping the provision of funds for new minor and major works: much larger annual grants in the Public Works Budget are necessary if police building schemes are to keep pace with the progress of the re-organization scheme and obsolete police buildings are to be replaced. The benefits of re-organization will be largely discounted unless the annual expenditure on police accommodation schemes is considerably advanced, larger grants are made for major works and the Inspector-General's discretionary grant is materially increased.

Village police.

48. In the Presidency proper the village police rendered special assistance to the district police in 484 cases as against 452 in 1911. In all these 484 cases the village policemen were rewarded either by money or in other ways. In 280 instances they were reported for negligence, and 257 were punished either by dismissal, fine, suspension, warning or reprimand.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

"The system of granting rewards and making presentations at the Collector's Darbár introduced into Ahmedabad and Broach is said to be much appreciated."

In Sind there are no village police. The proposals referred to last year for raising the pay of some of the *pagis* by reduction in their number have lately been sanctioned and brought into effect.

I am afraid I have nothing of interest to add to the exhaustive remarks in paragraph 48 of my last year's report on the work and efficiency of the village police. They vary from division to division—even from district to district—and in spite of many obvious shortcomings due to poor remuneration, environment and their personnel, they nevertheless afford material assistance to the police in their investigations.

Concluding Remarks.

49. The territorial and railway reports chronicle but few cases and incidents of special interest other than those referred to in paragraph 24 above.

(*a*) A notorious criminal, a Pardeshi by caste, addicted to committing violent crimes, and twice previously charged by the police of the West Khándesh District with homicide, murdered a wealthy woman of ill-fame who lived alone during the night of the 3rd July 1912. He then after locking up her house from outside, decamped with her jewellery. One of her paramours, finding her house locked up, gave information to the police and the case after a clever investigation ended in the accused being sentenced to death. Thus the district and the Barvani State where he was said to have committed many murders were rid of a most desperate and dangerous criminal.

(*b*) A gang case against 41 Kaikádis in the Sholápur District, worked by Mr. E. P. White, acting District Superintendent of Police, was sent up for trial on the 8th November 1912. The main line of evidence connects the gang with 11 dacoities and 15 house-breakings and thefts. Property amounting in all to Rs. 23,000 has been attached. Of this, a considerable portion valued at Rs. 18,056 has been identified by several complainants. The case was under trial at the close of the year but a successful conclusion was confidently anticipated and it is hoped that the result of this trial will have far-reaching consequences.

(*c*) A serious riot occurred at Godhra, in the Panch Maháls District, in September 1912. Several persons were wounded and otherwise hurt, but no one was very seriously injured. The case promises to be a lengthy one for there are no less than 85 accused and 411 witnesses.

(*d*) Some powerful criminal gangs of Berads, many of whom were outlaws, have been broken up by the Belgaum police under Mr. Priestley. A case against one of these, the Mallapur gang, was brought to a successful issue during the year of report. In other cases several important arrests have been made and many old offences detected. Police enquiries are still in progress and the cases promise to be fruitful of interesting disclosures relating to crime in the district.

(*e*) A mahar woman, whose name and place of residence could not be satisfactorily ascertained from her, arrived at Poona Station on the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay with her child aged about 2½ years at 6·20 a. m. on 2nd April 1912. She was very sick so was sent to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment where it was ascertained that the woman's throat had been severely cut without however injuring the windpipe or the large vessels. The wound communicated with a pouch like cavity going to the left side of the chest from which pieces of rag were removed. It was about three or four days old and the woman died in the hospital the same day. On *post mortem* examination, an ordinary small size table knife was found occupying the whole of the left side of the chest, lying longitudinally in a cavity on the outside of the lung which was extremely diseased. Death was certified to be due to septic inflammation of the lung.

The deceased woman told the constable by whom she was taken to hospital that some days previous she had been attacked in His Highness the Nizám's Dominions by some robbers whilst travelling in a bullock cart: that they had cut her throat and stolen her neck ornaments and that a woman had given her a railway ticket and sent her to Bombay. But she rambled in her statements and eventually died without giving any clear and consistent account of how she had come by her injuries, so the mystery could not be cleared up.

(*f*) In Thar and Párkar, Sind, the Hurs were responsible for some murders notably that of Syed Khan Wassan. This Zamindár displayed very great activity on the side of the authorities in 1896 in their campaign against the Hurs and paid the penalty.

(*g*) There were two raids by transfrontier Brahuis into the Lárkána District of Sind. The raiders committed some offences and their presence is reported to have stimulated the local bad characters to energy. To meet the emergency the police were strengthened by the deputation of officers and men from other districts and a contingent of 100 rank and file, two of whom died on service from the effects of the severity of the climate, was drafted from the Presidency proper in aid of the Sind police. It is creditable to the police that lawlessness was not allowed to spread further than it did. After the release from Quetta of Sardar Shaker Khan, *ex*-Chief of the Mengales and his son Aladino Khan, now head of the tribe, there were no further incursions by transfrontier tribes.

Early in January 1912 His Excellency Senhor Francisco Manuel Conceiro da Costa, Governor-General of Portuguese India, travelled over the M. & S. M. and G. I. P. Railways between Mormugoa and Bombay. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India journeyed over the G. I. P. Railway by special train to Bombay on the 10th January and left Bombay on the return journey on the 12th idem. On the 16th December His Excellency the Viceroy also passed over a small portion of the G. I. P. Railway *en route* to Nágpur during His Excellency's autumn tour. Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India returned to Bombay on the 10th January 1912 to embark for England, travelling over the G. I. P. Railway. The itineraries of these high personages threw a good deal of responsibility and heavy work on the railway and district police of the Presidency proper, which were efficiently discharged.

Connected with the general administration and re-organization of the police important changes effected during the year of report were as under:—

(1) Re-organization during the last quarter of the year of report, as sanctioned in Government Resolution in the Judicial Department, No. 6064, dated the 20th August 1912, of the police on the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. The main feature of the scheme was the separation of "watch and ward" from "law and order" duties. The former were handed over to the railway administrations, the police undertaking the latter only. Similar re-organization on the M. & S. M. Railway has been carried out with effect from the 15th January 1913.

(2) The creation of 22 new police stations, 19 in the Presidency proper and 3 in Sind.

(3) Grant of a conveyance allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 a month to foot police sergeants.

(4) Completion of the cadre of Inspectors as provided in the re-organization schemes for the Presidency proper.

The district schemes for the re-organized establishments of head constables and constables were awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State at the close of the year.

The Deputy Inspector-General for Sind writes:—

"Sanction to the re-organization scheme is still awaited, and in the meanwhile there is neither a criminal investigation staff nor a reserve of police station officers. But even more pressing matters than the last two items are—

(i) the necessity for constructing quarters for the constabulary and raising the rates of hutting allowances;

(ii) the granting of the same rate of horse allowance to the Sind mounted police as is received in the Presidency proper;

(iii) the increase in the pay of European Sergeants (provided in the re-organization scheme)."

During the year under review 3 Superintendents, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 3 Deputy Superintendents, 5 Inspectors, 29 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants, 77 head constables, 120 constables and 20 clerks in the Presidency proper joined the General Provident Fund for Government servants in addition to the number who became subscribers to the fund in previous years.

I have already submitted to Government a separate report on the working of the Central Police Training School, dealing with the first 18 months' course, which ended in December 1912, sanctioned in Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, Nos. 1186 and 2083, dated the 24th February 1911 and 6th April 1911, respectively. The results at the final examination show that nothing but good has resulted from the prolongation of the course. The training school is still young: it has been efficiently maintained and worked during the past course, but, as time goes on, improvements suggested by experience are introduced to the benefit of the institution generally.

As a result of the orders contained in Government Resolutions in the Judicial Department, Nos. 490, dated the 23rd January 1909, and 4124, dated the 21st July 1910, a small staff of Maráthi shorthand reporters has been created during the past four years among the Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency proper who pass out from the Central Police Training School, where Maráthi shorthand is taught as an optional subject.

In connection with the proposed re-organization of the ministerial staff of the department, alluded to in my previous year's report, I have collected sufficient material to enable me to submit my proposals shortly. The need for a revision of the clerical establishments is pressing. For want of reasonable prospects of advancement qualified candidates of the right stamp do not offer themselves for enlistment and therefore unqualified men have to be entertained. To place the establishments on a satisfactory footing, a small numerical increase, improved prospects and quicker promotion are required.

The Commissioners in concluding their reviews of the district reports, make the following observations:—

The Commissioner, Northern Division:—

"There is no outstanding feature of the year's work to which attention need specially be drawn. On the whole the work has been fairly satisfactory. The question of a further re-organization of the Kaira police, to which reference was made in last year's report, has been taken up and, after consideration, dropped.

"There is little to show that there has been any appreciable increase in efficiency but on the other hand, there are no signs of deterioration. True cases are still constantly spoiled by the injudicious handling given to them by the clumsily zealous policeman. There can be no question, however, that of late years the police have become much cleaner handed, while instances of oppression or of torture practically no longer occur."

The Commissioner, Central Division:—

"On the whole, making due allowance for difficulties caused by failure of crops in some districts and by the immigration of criminal tribes from adjoining native states into others, I consider the work of the police satisfactory.

"Improvement is a work of time and any sudden increase of efficiency is not to be expected. The force is still more or less in a transition stage and the effects of the new system of recruitment for the higher posts, etc., cannot as yet be fully estimated. * * * "

The Commissioner, Southern Division:—

"This is the second year in succession in which the police have had to deal with an advancing tide of crime due mainly to unfavourable harvests. They have, I think, done as well as could be reasonably expected in the circumstances, and I consider also that the Superintendents and their Assistants have throughout the year exhibited a most commendable degree of energy and devotion to duty. Next year I feel confident that better results will be recorded, while even now it is satisfactory to be able to point to the improvement in the recovery of stolen property and to the decrease in the number of punishments which it was found necessary to inflict upon members of the police force."

The Commissioner in Sind:—

"Taken as a whole and eliminating from consideration, the Sind Railway statistics where the returns were vitiated for the reasons already explained, the results of the working of the district police may be considered to be fairly satisfactory, considering the special difficulties of the year. * * * There was a slight but welcome improvement in the detection of crime in the district charges: better results were obtained by the police before the courts: a larger number of cases were sent up before the sessions, and the percentage of convictions obtained there was the highest on record."

Mr. Otto Rothfield, as District Magistrate of Broach, makes some very interesting and forcible comments in regard to the rise in crime in recent years and the difficult conditions under which the magistracy and police have to work to detect, and bring guilt home to the criminal. His comments are very much to the point and I make no apology for reproducing them *in extenso.*

"The District Magistrate has found that public opinion in the year under report testified in general to a distinct improvement in the morale of the force—an improvement commented upon in complimentary terms by the local press as late as last December. One is therefore forced to the opinion that the increase in crime in late years and its maintenance at so high a level in the year under report is due to an increase or at least a persistence in popular lawlessness. To some extent, probably to a considerable extent, this must be due to the reports of unpunished lawlessness both in India and in England which are narrated in the public press and which have a distinct suggestive and perverting effect. * * * But it is a tenable opinion that the breakdown of the system of criminal procedure is the most important cause of popular lawlessness. The Criminal Procedure Code is an instrument at once difficult to use and unadapted to Indian conditions. To be used efficiently, it must be used by a skilled intellect and even then the lack of provision for preliminary investigation by a Prosecuting Magistrate must hamper the conviction of the guilty to an alarming extent. But now that the police have been terrified by constant enquiries and suspicion and are frequently overawed at all stages of investigation by captious pleaders, they are merely impeded and not assisted in the function of discovering truth by the complexities and the lacunæ of the code. And it is the resultant improbability of conviction in every fresh case that in turn prevents possible truthful witnesses from coming forward. * * * As long as every one in a táluka knows that it is odds on the acquittal of a criminal whom the whole táluka knows to have committed the crime with which he is charged—and at present this is certainly not an exaggeration in serious crime or in the case of richer accused—so long will the police and the courts remain unpopular and inefficient."

The most prominent feature of the year's crime statistics is the abnormal rise in crime, reported as well as true, especially in Sind. Much of it is, of

course, real and was inevitable in the special circumstances of the year with its numerous disturbing influences and conditions favourable to an even greater degree of criminality had the police been less resourceful in meeting the situation or remiss in the adoption of all lawful measures to preserve the peace, bring offenders to justice and procure their conviction.

The increase in true crime disposed of amounts, however, to no more than 120 cases per railway and district charge in the Presidency proper and 253 cases per charge in Sind and, deducting trivial cases investigation into which was refused,83 per charge in the Presidency proper and 250 per Sind charge.

But quite a considerable portion of the recorded rise is apparent only and due to improved facilities afforded to the public for lodging their complaints with the police, to sustained effort on the part of superior officers in the enforcement of registration in order to prevent burking of investigations and to some extent to overzeal in this direction resulting in registration being overdone. These may perhaps be regarded as hackneyed explanations but they are, I believe, none the less the real ones for all that.

Dacoity and robbery—many of them technical offences only—murder and cognate offences have been somewhat more frequent than in 1911 while the rise in thefts and burglaries has been considerable.

But, in spite of the extra strain caused by the larger volume of cases and persons for disposal and the increased demands on the force for the discharge of miscellaneous duties which a period of distress due to famine and scarcity gives rise to, it is satisfactory to note that, on the whole, the police have been able to rise to the occasion, detective efficiency and success in the Courts have been well maintained, proportionately fewer cases were left pending at the close of the year to burden next year's returns, less property was stolen and proportionately more recovered and there is no doubt that some excellent police work, especially in the breaking up of criminal gangs, has been accomplished.

Therefore, though recorded crime has gone up, conclusions unfavourable to the police who have worked under trying conditions and have been confronted with special difficulties during 1912 should not, I submit, be drawn.

In my last two or three Annual Reports, I have dwelt on the difficulties inherent to mofussil police work and the paralysing effect of the attitude, either obstructive or indifferent, of the villagers towards police investigations. Much of the latter is no doubt due to a cumbrous and tedious system of procedure not suited to mofussil conditions and to the law's delays and uncertainty resulting in annoyance and injury to witnesses detained in the cause of justice for more or less prolonged periods away from home.

In their endeavours to perform the difficult task of controlling the criminal classes, detecting crime and establishing the guilt of law-breakers under conditions the reverse of easy or encouraging, the police have, in recent years, come in for a deal of wholesale and indiscriminate criticism in disparagement of their work which, in its direct result, has produced a deadening effect, weakened their authority and undermined their prestige where it is necessary that these should stand high if the force is to continue to control the criminal classes successfully and protect the public.

But notwithstanding these somewhat depressing and discouraging conditions and though it is proverbially impossible to please all, the police, as a body, are, I believe, animated by a loyal and sincere desire to do what is expected of them in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactory to Government and the public at large and are quickly adapting themselves to the altered conditions and more approved methods of investigation.

There is undoubtedly room for further progress towards efficiency, but it can safely be said, I think, that the public have a genuine and growing confidence in the honesty of purpose and comparative efficiency of the police.

In proof of this, I would point to the greater readiness with which the people resort to the police with their complaints—in itself an excellent sign though one of the causes of the apparent rise in crime—and to the fact, of which

there is sufficient evidence on the records of my office, that when, in giving effect to police reorganization schemes it becomes known that changes in the location of police stations and outposts are to be effected, petitions against the withdrawal of police are at once made and local claims are advanced for the establishment of a police station or outpost where previously none existed.

The force is still in a transition stage and it must be some years before the full effect of reorganization is reaped but each year the District and Divisional Reports testify to the growth of gradual improvement in methods of working and better morale. During the year under review, though success has of course varied with local conditions in districts and divisions, the remarks of the Commissioners and District Magistrates are distinctly appreciative of progress in these directions and I doubt if any material in the world would be able to do better than the Indian Police in the conditions which obtain in India.

The year under review was, owing to adverse circumstances and the resultant rise in recorded crime, especially in Sind, a particularly strenuous and anxious one for the police.

A substantial increase in criminality was bound to occur and I venture to think that it is creditable to the police, especially in the Presidency proper, that the rise was no greater and that the all round standard of efficiency in police working was well maintained.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the good work during the year of the District Officers among whom I would specially mention Messrs. Green, Hume, Priestley, E. P. White, Healy, Holland, Collett, W. R. G. Smith and Haslehust and among Deputy Superintendents, Messrs. Power, Rodrigues and Honávar Harischandra; the Commissioner in Sind endorses the Deputy Inspector-General's commendation in general terms of the work of local officers, his special mention of Messrs. Ommanney, Mc.Culloch and Shillidy and of Mr. Curry's zeal in working a difficult charge.

The work of the Range Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in the administration of their charges has been all that could be desired and I am greatly indebted to them and particularly to Mr. Beatty for loyal and invaluable assistance in the general administration of the Department. Messrs. Guider, C. I. E., and Ingle directed and controlled the work of the Criminal Investigation Department with marked success.

The Commissioner in Sind in acknowledging the work of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police mentions the "invaluable assistance which Mr. Souter affords him on all occasions."

To my Personal Assistants—Messrs. Griffith and Wilson—my special acknowledgments are due. Both these capable officers have been unremitting in the discharge of exacting duties which they have at all times performed with marked ability and they have been of very great assistance to me.

Before concluding, I must not forget my hardworked office staff all of whom, from the Office Superintendent and Heads of Branches downwards, have worked with devotion and zeal worthy of all praise.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. KENNEDY,

Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	15	51	...	66	...	36
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to Stamps .	1	9	...	10	...	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	12	...	17	...	8
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 .	Other offences against public justice.	49	142	...	191	3	20
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	133	581	14	700	33	367
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	9	25	...	34	...	7
		Total ...	212	821	14	1,019	36	440
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	170	511	1	680	10	141
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	11	52	...	63	8	15
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	43	152	...	195	2	42
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	27	107	1	133	18	56
15	377	Unnatural offence	8	44	...	52	7	19
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	117	1	134	1	33
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	15	225	1	239	1	84
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	209	1,132	1	1,340	10	679
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	67	1	77	3	33
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	129	923	9	1,043	38	452
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	50	254	9	295	14	133
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	1	8	...	9	1	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	64	444	5	503	28	188
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	85	...	101	2	40
		Total ...	772	4,121	29	4,864	143	1,917
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	64	231	6	289	26	45
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	144	838	42	940	158	282
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	92	609	56	645	21	260
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	51	416	10	457	23	236

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	20	1	3	24	...	...	24	
1	5	1	...	6	2	1	8	1 transferred.
...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	3	1	...	4	4	2	8	1 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
28	114	2	23	139	18	8	157	1 non-cognizable; 1 transferred.
142	101	52	5	172	485	64	657	87 non-cognizable; 23 compounded and withdrawn.
1	21	...	5	26	1	...	27	1 non-cognizable.
183	265	57	36	372	512	75	884	90 non-cognizable; 24 compounded and withdrawn; 2 transferred.
102	185	74	99	359	1	...	360	4 compounded; 5 died, escaped, became lunatic; 4 transferred.
13	20	5	...	25	1	...	26	1 non-cognizable; 2 compounded; 2 died.
40	82	14	8	104	1	...	105	5 non-cognizable; 4 died; 3 transferred.
24	24	5	4	34	6	...	40	2 non-cognizable; 2 died.
7	13	3	3	19	1	1	20	
18	38	4	39	82	4	4	86	1 non-cognizable; 1 transferred.
26	111	2	5	119	8	6	127	1 withdrawn; 10 died, escaped, became lunatic.
201	256	148	42	447	134	42	581	58 non-cognizable; 288 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 3 transferred.
11	13	2	15	31	...	...	31	1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.
165	189	161	37	396	167	29	563	32 non-cognizable; 294 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred.
52	67	4	21	101	67	12	168	4 non-cognizable; 1 died; 3 transferred.
5	1	...	...	1	5	1	6	4 non-cognizable.
85	171	14	17	207	182	76	389	21 non-cognizable; 15 compounded.
24	22	8	4	34	7	3	41	3 non-cognizable; 4 compounded; 1 transferred.
883	1,192	444	294	1,959	584	174	2,543	132 non-cognizable; 599 compounded and withdrawn; 25 died, escaped, became lunatic; 16 transferred.
77	42	13	86	147	5	...	152	6 non-cognizable.
153	132	35	178	387	38	4	425	25 non-cognizable; 3 compounded; 2 transferred; 5 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates.
106	39	29	190	314	89	17	403	1 non-cognizable; 18 compounded and withdrawn; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
48	93	15	40	158	74	15	232	9 non-cognizable; 4 compounded; 2 transferred; 1 investigation refused, but ordered by Magistrate.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

STATEMENT A—PART I (BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.						
29	419 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,340	8,924	1,020	9,244	400	1,157
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	15	...	18	...	5
		Total ...	1,694	11,033	1,134	11,593	623	1,985
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	48	317	27	338	16	194
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	14	127	13	128	6	45
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	1
*		Total ...	62	445	40	467	22	240
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle ...	598	3,604	75	4,127	149	945
		Theft ordinary ...	1,800	15,503	1,301	16,002	598	4,058
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	144	836	39	941	57	353
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	137	763	1	899	21	251
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	87	452	20	519	19	158
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	87	754	184	657	31	330
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	2	32	6	28	2	5
		Total ...	2,855	21,944	1,626	23,173	873	6,100
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V) ...	5,595	38,364	2,843	41,116	1,702	10,682
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	4	19	2	21	1	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	28	253	4	277	2	91
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	229	2,706	10	2,925	10	331
		Total ..	261	2,978	16	3,223	13	428
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,856	41,342	2,859	44,339	1,715	11,110

NOTES.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A—Part I for 1911 :—

Northern Division	+ 53 cases of the previous years again taken up this year. + 1 pending case of last year which was erroneously shown as disposed of in the district return has been taken up again. − 11 cases disposed of last year which were erroneously shown as pending have been omitted. + 43
Central Division	+ 56 undetected cases of the previous year were detected this year.
Southern Division	+ 47 do. do. do.
Sind	+190 cases, difference not explained.
Railways	+ 6 cases of the previous year again brought on the register.
Total ...	+ 342

INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS)—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,255	1,514	180	4,729	7,443	95	30	7,538	17 non-cognizable; 16 compounded and withdrawn; 5 died; 4 transferred; 7 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates.
7	6	...	...	6	19	2	25	
1,646	1,826	272	5,223	8,455	320	68	8,775	58 non-cognizable; 41 compounded and withdrawn; 5 died, escaped, became lunatic; 8 transferred; 14 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates.
42	45	35	6	113	364	44	477	6 non-cognizable; 69 compounded and withdrawn; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
7	48	16	6	83	19	3	102	1 non-cognizable; 23 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
49	93	51	12	196	384	47	580	7 non-cognizable; 92 compounded and withdrawn; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
620	981	187	1,241	2,484	174	45	2,658	5 non-cognizable; 3 compounded; 6 transferred; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate; 2 Dormant.
1,876	4,366	231	4,841	10,739	444	191	11,183	60 non-cognizable; 7 compounded; 4 died etc; 27 transferred; 5 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates; 1 Dormant.
156	240	7	123	409	512	100	921	8 non-cognizable; 4 compounded; 1 died; 4 transferred; 1 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrate.
101	414	54	43	512	85	36	597	2 non-cognizable; 3 compounded; 15 transferred.
90	165	15	69	269	151	25	420	23 non-cognizable; 1 died; 2 transferred.
60	129	53	54	420	1,185	213	1,605	17 non-cognizable; 127 compounded and withdrawn.
5	10	...	6	22	5	3	27	
2,908	6,305	547	6,377	14,855	2,556	613	17,411	115 non-cognizable; 144 compounded and withdrawn; 6 died etc; 54 transferred; 7 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates; 3 Dormant.
5,619	9,681	1,371	11,942	25,837	4,356	977	30,193	402 non-cognizable; 910 compounded and withdrawn; 36 died, escaped, became lunatic; 80 transferred; 22 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates; 3 Dormant.
1	11	1	1	15	13	1	28	3 non-cognizable.
18	128	11	26	169	123	74	292	1 non-cognizable; 5 compounded; 1 died.
166	2,261	68	87	2,426	2,304	1,639	4,730	19 compounded and withdrawn; 2 transferred.
185	2,400	80	114	2,610	2,440	1,714	5,050	4 non-cognizable; 24 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 2 transferred.
5,804	12,081	1,451	12,056	28,447	6,796	2,691	35,243	406 non-cognizable; 934 compounded and withdrawn; 37 died, escaped, became lunatic; 82 transferred; 22 investigation refused but ordered by Magistrates; 3 dormant.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	12	35	2	...	41	23	18
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	1	8	...	...	8	5	3
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
6	489A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	6	24	...	...	15	4	11
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	30	215	1	...	205	150	55
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	623	2,521	40	...	2,210	720	1,490
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	6	19	2	...	22	22	...
		Total ...	678	2,823	45	...	2,502	925	1,577
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	209	741	17	2	678	335	343
12	307	Attempts at murder...	8	52	...	...	47	27	20
13	304, 308...	Culpable homicide	65	242	3	...	209	131	78
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	22	61	3	...	70	32	38
15	377	Unnatural offence	10	28	2	...	30	21	9
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10	66	1	...	64	43	21
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	8	175	7	2	148	111	37
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	353	1,809	61	3	1,662	558	1,104
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	34	2	...	32	14	18
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	181	1,527	58	...	1,334	338	996
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	60	304	27	...	212	116	96
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	10	...	...	4	4	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	79	588	14	...	489	246	243
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	18	82	7	...	65	26	39
		Total ...	1,028	5,719	202	7	5,044	2,002	3,042
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	208	630	32	2	469	181	288
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	92	525	31	4	464	222	242
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	36	225	13	...	205	52	153
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	39	309	9	...	291	168	123

A.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	4	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	1	3	1	2	
...	...	3	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	4	2	1	12 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 withdrawn.
29	37	34	8	22	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 1 escaped.
49	779	3,333	800	2,812	109 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 203 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 5 transferred.
...	...	2	...	2	1 absconded.
78	824	3,379	311	2,842	122 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 205 compounded and withdrawn; 3 died, etc., 5 transferred.
17	238	1	...	1	5 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 12 compounded and withdrawn; 1 approved, 8 died etc., 2 transferred.
1	10	4	...	4	1 compounded, 2 died, 1 transferred.
2	76	5	...	5	14 concerned in non-cognizable offences, 3 withdrawn; 3 became lunatic; 2 transferred.
2	8	11	...	11	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 1 became lunatic.
...	4	1	1	...	2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
...	9	...	...	...	2 concerned in non-cognizable offences.
1	20	12	11	1	1 withdrawn; 6 died, etc.
16	366	391	89	263	40 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 654 compounded and withdrawn; 4 died, etc.; 26 transferred.
1	5	...	...	...	1 compounded.
9	254	404	53	330	32 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 566 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 29 transferred.
15	122	263	39	213	1 died; 2 transferred.
...	6	19	2	17	
5	144	392	123	264	16 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 13 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died; 3 transferred.
...	23	13	5	8	4 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 6 compounded; 1 died.
69	1,285	1,516	323	1,117	116 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1,257 compounded and withdrawn; 1 approved; 28 died etc.; 65 transferred.
5	310	29	...	21	23 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 26 withdrawn; 5 approved; 2 died; 2 pardoned.
5	102	142	9	130	7 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 8 compounded; 1 absconded; 8 transferred.
...	41	319	56	263	23 compounded; 2 died.
3	29	134	18	103	14 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 8 compounded; 5 transferred.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1912

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	502	3,645	133	2	3,481	2,357	1,124
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	31	181	...	...	85	60	25
		Total ...	908	5,515	218	8	4,995	3,040	1,955
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	55	449	7	...	462	95	367
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	9	108	2	...	109	60	49
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	64	557	9	...	571	155	416
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	281	2,114	19	2	2,088	1,327	761
		{ ordinary	729	8,489	195	4	8,231	6,103	2,128
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	39	423	15	...	393	247	146
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	90	931	18	...	871	575	296
37	419, 420	Cheating	75	398	17	1	383	217	166
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	48	605	10	...	570	176	394
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	1	41	...	...	39	28	11
		Total ...	1,263	13,001	274	7	12,575	8,673	3,902
		Total of persons in Indian Penal Code Cases, Classes I to V ...	3,941	27,615	748	22	25,687	14,795	10,892
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	10	31	...	...	38	14	24
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	27	210	1	...	222	154	68
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	223	3,443	42	1	3,447	2,958	489
		Total ...	260	3,684	43	1	3,707	3,126	581
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,201	31,299	791	23	29,394	17,921	11,473

Note.—Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1911:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1911	4,174
In the Northern Division, 9 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year	—9
In the Southern Division, 1 person erroneously shown as pending last year has been omitted this year	—1
In Sind, difference of 37 persons is not explained	+37
Total ...	4,201

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
52	496	280	53	226	12 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 29 compounded and withdrawn; 11 died, etc.; 12 transferred.
1	126	51	10	41	23 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died.
66	1,104	955	146	784	56 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 117 compounded and withdrawn; 5 approved; 17 died, etc.; 25 transferred; 2 pardoned.
1	34	805	79	720	237 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died.
...	5	48	3	45	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 28 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	
1	39	854	82	766	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 265 compounded and withdrawn; 1 died.
90	268	338	48	264	15 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 4 withdrawn; 1 transferred; 2 dormant.
72	724	976	306	610	29 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 11 withdrawn; 14 died, etc.; 21 transferred.
14	47	708	149	528	5 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 6 compounded; 1 died; 1 transferred.
24	106	125	51	64	10 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2 compounded; 16 transferred.
6	65	286	35	243	4 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 1 died; 2 transferred.
2	69	2,982	370	2,509	4 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 215 compounded and withdrawn.
1	3	14	7	7	
209	1,283	5,429	966	4,225	67 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 238 compounded and withdrawn; 16 died, etc.; 41 transferred; 2 dormant.
423	4,534	12,133	1,828	9,734	362 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2,082 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approved; 65 died, etc.; 136 transferred; 2 dormant; 2 pardoned.
...	3	58	1	57	2 withdrawn.
...	11	228	133	94	1 concerned in non-cognizable offence; 8 compounded; 1 died; 1 transferred.
14	168	3,737	2,588	1,121	3 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 15 compounded and withdrawn; 1 approved; 4 absconded; 1 transferred.
14	182	4,023	2,722	1,272	4 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 25 compounded and withdrawn; 1 approved; 5 died, etc.; 2 transferred.
437	4,716	16,156	4,550	11,006	366 concerned in non-cognizable offences; 2,107 compounded and withdrawn; 7 approved; 70 died, escaped, etc.; 138 transferred; 2 pardoned; 2 dormant.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1912 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	13	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	49	671	720	47	35	203	378	54	1	...	10; 2 committed to Sessions; 1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	8	77	85	8	1	30	33	13	...	1	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	105	780	885	51	29	336	315	146	...	...	14; 7 committed to Sessions; 1 dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	12	58	70	14	1	26	10	16	...	...	2; 3 committed to Sessions.
	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	152	154	21	9	33	74	17	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	5	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	23	528	551	4	13	147	366	20	...	...	4; 1 dormant.
		Total ...	200	2,272	2,472	145	88	781	1,177	266	1	1	33; 12 committed to Sessions; 3 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ..	4	6	10	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
		Total ..	4	8	12	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	11	87	98	23	3	52	10	8	...	...	1; 2 committed to Sessions.
		Total ...	11	87	98	23	3	52	10	8	...	...	1; 2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	45	Wrongful confinement ...	..	4	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	82	2,943	3,025	529	1,743	478	181	94	...	17	7
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	10	10	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	563	17,651	18,214	2,743	9,798	3,732	1,285	651	...	1	30; 5 dormant.
		Total ...	645	20,608	21,253	3,274	11,544	4,212	1,472	746	...	18	37; 5 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
1	417, 418 ...	Cheating	9	229	238	101	5	98	23	11	...	1	2
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	22	506	528	156	19	215	113	25	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	79	2,864	2,943	445	1,584	537	250	67	1	...	17
		Total ...	110	3,599	3,709	702	1,608	910	386	103	1	1	23

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	8	8	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	153	1,526	1,679	420	595	418	72	170	...	9	2; 4 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	25	307	332	69	109	77	42	35	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	217	6,335	6,552	1,186	2,507	1,250	421	188	1	...	19
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	12	949	961	5	35	108	806	7	...	1	2
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	52	370	422	10	2	112	271	27	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	38	40	5	1	10	21	3	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	5	68	73	20	4	24	19	6	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	29	442	471	102	83	169	78	39	...	...	
	Cases under Chapter XLII, C. P. C.	Failure of Bonds	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		Total ...	495	10,052	10,547	1,819	4,341	2,174	1,733	476	1	10	23 4 dormant.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		1,385	35,334	36,719	555	3,152	3,276	28,263	1,465	1	...	21; 18 dormant.
		Total ...	1,385	35,334	36,719	555	3,152	3,276	28,263	1,465	1	...	21; 18 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*2,850	71,962	74,812	6,518	20,738	11,413	38,084	3,065	4	30	133; 14 committed to Sessions; 30 dormant.

Note.—The total in Column 6 should correspond with the total of Columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

* Explanation of difference between Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1911 and Column 4 of the same statement for 1912.
4,312 Figure in Column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1911.
+ 10 Cases struck off in the Central Division in 1911 but again brought on the register in 1912.
+ 3 Cases wrongly omitted in the Southern Division in 1911 but included in 1912.
—1,475 Cases in Sind; decrease not explained.

2,850

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1912 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(*a*)	14(*b*)	14(*c*)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...	.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	3	...	.....	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	73	1,166	25	8	1,256	9	317	634	53·2	69	225	...	2	2 committed to Sessions, 1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	8	108	5	1	120	2	53	47	41·6	17	1	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	169	837	50	28	1,028	15	453	368	41·5	153	32	...	...	7 committed to Sessions, 2 dormant.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	16	99	2	4	113	4	52	17	16·8	29	5	...	...	6 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	2	158	1	.....	161	220	37	79	49·7	17	8	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	7	...	.....	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	141	1,932	33	52	2,084	27	712	1,249	62·6	66	30	...	...	1 dormant.
		Total ...	411	4,333	116	93	4,772	77	1,633	2,395	53·7	351	301	...	2	15 committed to Sessions, 4 dormant.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ..	Causing miscarriage	9	11	...	.....	20	...	16	2	18·1	...	2	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	2	1	.....	3	...	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	9	13	1	.....	23	...	18	3	21·4	...	2	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	23	183	4	2	208	17	156	12	6·5	16	2	...	...	5 committed to Sessions.
		Total ...	23	183	4	2	208	17	156	12	6·5	16	2	...	...	5 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	10	...	.....	10	...	1	...	...	2	7	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	237	5,936	36	56	6,203	814	1,535	202	4·8	221	3,341	...	7	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	20	...	.....	20	...	1	13	55·	...	6	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,111	40,405	321	562	42,366	4,147	11,622	2,338	5·7	2,004	22,255	...	22	10 dormant.
		Total ...	2,348	46,512	357	618	48,599	4,961	13,159	2,643	5·6	2,227	25,609	...	29	10 dormant.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	19	278	2	7	292	45	185	28	10·	14	20	1	...	
19	403 to 405 ..	Criminal misappropriation of property.	31	636	10	13	667	104	360	158	24·4	27	18	1	1	2 dormant.
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	307	6,601	32	50	6,890	815	1,749	477	7·2	203	3,611	...	...	
		Total ...	360	7,515	44	70	7,849	994	2,294	663	8·7	249	3,649	2	1	2 dormant.

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons who absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	30	...	...	30	...	13	...	...	...	17	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	5	12	...	3	14	5	2	2	16·6	3	3	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage	705	3,733	35	99	4,374	736	1,841	130	3·4	595	1,572	...	...	8 dormant.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	75	579	11	7	658	91	221	69	11·7	45	232	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	468	12,052	80	46	12,554	1,277	3,233	654	5·4	475	6,985	1	...	1 dormant.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	29	1,150	2	.....	1,172	13	175	966	83·9	11	7	1	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	196	738	318	1	1,250	5	385	738	69·9	109	13	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	2	67	...	.....	69	5	14	46	68·6	3	1	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	9	175	1	.....	185	40	62	35	19·9	32	16	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	41	431	1	7	466	109	187	79	18·3	33	58	...	...	
	Cases under Chapter XLII, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of Bonds ...	...	1	...	.....	1	...	...	1	100.	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	1,529	18,968	448	163	20,773	2,281	5,633	2,720	14·	1,235	8,904	2	...	9 dormant.
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	2,192	42,579	528	481	44,818	900	5,802	32,028	74·3	1,802	4,286	...	9	22 dormant.
		Total ...	2,193	42,579	528	481	44,818	900	5,802	32,028	74·3	1,802	4,286	...	9	22 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	6,863*	120,111	1,498	1,427	127,045	9,230	28,697	40,464	33·2	5,881	42,753	4	41	20 committed to Sessions, 47 dormant.

* Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1911 and column 4 of the same statement for 1912.

6,865 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B—Part II for 1911.
+ 6 persons omitted by the Southern Division last year included this year.
— 8 persons in Sind, difference not explained.

Total ... 6,863

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1912.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
A.—Cognizable.						
1. Theft ... (*a*). In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	4,673	2,200	47·1	5,27,454 0 0	1,36,923 0 0	25·9
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	432	...	.....	26,731 0 0	...
(*c*). Other thefts ..	10,995	6,285	57·1	5,02,654 0 0	2,10,798 0 0	41·9
2. Robbery. (*a*). Dacoity ...	97	63	65·	55,357 0 0	9,221 0 0	16·6
(*b*). Other robbery .	291	160	55·	47,386 0 0	7,555 0 0	15·9
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	282	154	54·6	25,833 0 0	11,196 0 0	43 3
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	41	22	53·6	2,436 0 0	661 0 0	27·1
(A) Cheating	8	1	33·33	267 0 0	11 0 0	4·12
(B) Murder	1	...	...	4 0 0	.....	...
(C) Forest Act	2	2	100·	5 0 0	5 0 0	100·
Total ...	16,385	9,319	56·8	11,61,396 0 0	4,03,101 0 0	34·7
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	9	5	55·5	260 0 0	144 0 0	55·4
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	117	64	54·7	10,305 0 0	6,930 0 0	67·2
Total ...	126	69	54·7	10,565 0 0	7,074 0 0	67·

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 66,277	Rs. 28,793	43·4

(2) Rs. 56,070 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 42,129 worth of property stolen outside the districts and Railways in the Presidency was recovered during the year.
(4) Value of property stolen in 2,695 cases pending at the beginning of the year Rs. 5,17,537.
(5) Value of property stolen in 3,614 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 4,48,532.
(6) Value of property recovered in 1,839 cases pending at the close of the year Rs. 1,64,914.

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police, in the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	33	3	242	...	3	1,072	...	23	1,384
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	91	...	1	401	...	7	519
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23	...	121	...	1	627	...	10	788
	4. Panch Mahâls	...	1	1	1	4	22	...	144	...	5	664	...	27	869
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	158	...	2	692	...	16	893
	6. Thâna	...	1	1	2	6	27	1	163	...	...	765	...	...	966
	Total ...	...	6	4	7	24	139	4	919	...	12	4,221	...	83	5,419
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	5	29	1	160	...	1	702	...	12	913
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	2	1	5	37	...	190	...	5	765	...	38	1,044
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	4	27	...	165	...	4	684	...	29	915
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	36	...	167	...	1	730	...	9	951
	11. Poona	...	1	1	1	7	32	12	231	...	6	1,200	...	27	1,518
	12. Sátára	...	1	1	1	4	30	...	198	...	1	789	...	10	1,035
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	5	22	...	108	...	1	529	...	7	675
	Total ...	...	7	7	7	35	213	13	1,219	...	19	5,399	...	132	7,051
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	2	4	28	1	141	...	2	616	...	11	807
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	4	20	...	142	...	1	522	...	6	697
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	3	1	6	31	...	191	...	1	711	...	10	955
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	4	21	...	137	...	...	496	...	...	660
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	91	...	...	393	...	...	509
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	135	...	...	538	...	...	705
	Total ...	...	6	4	7	25	146	1	837	...	4	3,276	...	27	4,383
Sind.	20. Karáchi	...	1	2	1	8	37	8	134	15	57	1,018	...	124	1,405
	21. Hyderabad	...	1	2	1	7	44	...	141	...	77	847	...	162	1,282
	22. Sukkur	...	1	1	1	6	28	...	105	...	23	608	...	93	866
	23. Lárkana	...	1	...	1	5	28	...	110	...	41	511	...	104	801
	24. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	24	...	55	...	67	191	...	288	631
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15	...	53	...	10	202	...	115	400
	Total ...	...	6	5	6	33	176	8	598	15	275	3,377	...	886	5,385†
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1*	1*	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...	...	...	2	7	...	56	...	...	309	...	...	374
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	97	...	...	422	...	...	550
	29. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	2	62	...	...	261	...	...	343
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	14	61	11	291	...	...	1,398	...	...	1,779
Administrative Offices.	30. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	32. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	1	1	...	1	13	28	...	25	...	...	44	...	...	113
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik.	...	1	5	2	5	5	...	6	...	...	13	...	...	37
	Total ...	5	3	5	3	18	35	...	31	...	...	57	...	...	157
	Grand Total ...	5	31	26	30	149‡	770	37	3,895	15	310	17,728	...	1,128	24,124
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	146	...	...	198
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	...	...	124	...	...	154
	Southern Division. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	113	...	...	128
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	28	...	...	34
	Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	29	...	...	33
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	103	...	1	440	...	...	547

Note.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which
(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. and S. M. Railway also.

† This does not include the following additional police force sanctioned for the newly created Nawabshah District, *vide* Government Resolution No. 7769, dated the 19th August 1912, Revenue Department :—

1 Superintendent, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 16 Head Constables, and 53 Constables.

‡ This number is exclusive of 1 appointment of Inspector kept vacant in the Central Police Training School, Násik.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1912.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.										
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	21	30	2·76	597·69	1,951	1·40
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	7	16	2·82	590·97	518	·99
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	12	30	2·02	877·84	1,589	2·01
..	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	11	37	2·92	457·62	680	·78
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	13	34	1·85	733·30	746	·83
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	16	42	3·70	913·36	1,931	1·99
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	80	189	2·70	693·87	7,415	1·36
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	21	24	7·13	1,035·38	1,343	1·47
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	4·36	991·46	1,502	1·44
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	15	46	5·94	633·98	842	·92
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	22	56	6·24	951·66	1,802	1·89
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	21	42	3·52	706·	2,142	1·4
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	23	32	4·82	1,044·70	1,017	·98
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	12	16	6·72	1,138·26	868	1·29
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	136	259	5·53	928·78	9,516	1·34
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	17	43	5·73	1,174·	1,291	1·60
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	10	51	8·17	1,238·	852	1·17
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	193,021	19	37	4·82	1,073·	1,884	1·97
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	14	37	5·98	652·	517	·78
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	14	19	4·18	1,166·	756	1·49
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	15	33	5·67	1,707·	585	·82
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	572,102	89	220	5·77	1,168·	5,885	1·36
...	...	...	11,782	521,721	174,892	19	73	8·39	371·33	2,395	1·70
...	...	...	8,034	1,037,144	111,912	31	71	6·27	809·	3,133	2·44
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	19	35	6·45	662·72	1,455	1·68
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	15	69	6·31	825·06	2,051	2·56
...	...	...	13,888	456,771	8,835	24	62	22·01	723·88	1,083	1·72
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	7	39	6·61	657·52	933	2·33
...	...	...	46,986	3,513,435	451,906	115	349	8·72	611·63	11,050	2·05
...	...	...	Miles. 958	...	...	9	31	1·87	...	1,162	2·26
...	...	...	727‡	...	...	6	22 (31 Sub-posts).	1·93	...	355	·94
...	...	...	1,083	...	...	10	46	1·96	...	1,019	1·85
...	...	...	957	...	...	8	20	2·79	...	3,278	9·56
...	...	...	3,725‡	...	...	33	119 (31 Sub-posts).	2·10	...	5,814	3·27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63,68,565	2,88,754	66,57,319§	Sq. Miles. 124,084 Miles. 3,725‡	18,722,468	3,133,688	453	Outposts. 1,136 (31 Sub-posts).	Districts. 5·55 Railways 2·09	776·	39,680	1·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

§ This figure is exclusive of Rs. 1,64,607 on account of the cost of scriptory staff.

G. S. WILSON,

for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 343, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	41	1,340	41	1,328	64	441	8	...	6	...	85	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2
	2. Broach	17	500	16	497	24	182	3	...	4	...	73	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	3. Kaira	26	759	26	709	38	311	26	1	15	...	111	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	6
	4. Panch Mahâls	26	840	25	835	81	477	4	...	9	...	72	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11
	5. Surat	23	868	22	868	47	290	3	...	3	1	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Thâna	34	928	34	916	37	438	7	1	2	12	121	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	167	5,235	164	5,153	291	2,139	51	2	39	13	521	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	26
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	35	875	35	872	47	390	6	...	9	2	105	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	8. East Khándesh	42	998	42	986	76	372	5	...	5	...	168	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2
	9. West Khándesh	31	882	30	867	65	401	4	...	9	...	49	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	4
	10. Násik	41	907	41	907	43	370	5	...	5	1	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Poona	51	1,464	51	1,464	47	463	19	...	19	1	213	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	4
	12. Sátára	34	998	34	989	39	354	4	...	6	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	13. Sholápur	27	645	27	638	21	264	5	2	20	...	48	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	1
	Total ...	261	6,769	260	6,723	338	2,644	48	2	73	4	1039	...	45	...	1	...	...	3	13
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	33	770	33	759	37	273	5	1	10	...	108	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	2
	15. Bijápur	24	671	24	671	32	305	4	...	5	1	40	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	16. Dhárwár	37	913	35	892	41	303	6	1	23	2	178	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10
	17. Kanara	25	633	25	621	28	334	4	...	2	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	18. Kolába	23	484	23	482	21	241	3	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19. Ratnágiri	30	673	27	661	26	247	4	1	1	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	172	4,144	167	4,086	185	1,703	26	3	43	3	411	...	3	1	9	...	1	...	16
Sind.	20. Karáchi	53	1,348	49	1,306	40	627	11	1	11	21	168	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Hyderabad	51	1,227	51	1,208	40	716	1	...	6	1	40	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	2
	22. Sukkur	34	829	34	816	40	474	2	...	4	2	59	...	8	...	..	...	1	...	3
	23. Lárkána	33	766	29	750	40	422	...	4	5	8	55	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	13
	24. Thar and Párkar	28	601	28	590	392	245	...	...	7	...	24	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	3
	25. Upper Sind Frontier ..	18	380	17	380	20	258	...	1	7	2	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	217	5,151	208	5,050	572	2,742	14	6	45	34	402	...	42	1	1	...	1	...	28
Railways.	26. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	18	480	...	19	4	...	9	2	99	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	12
	27. M. & S. M. Railway ...	9	365	9	350	...	30	2	...	10	1	72	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	12
	28. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	30	519	24	505	...	67	3	...	9	...	101	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
	29. Sind Railways	19	323	18	313	...	5	...	...	2	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ..	86	1,689	69	1,648	...	121	9	...	30	4	311	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	35
Administrative offices.	30. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	41	69	40	59	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	10	19	10	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	53	88	52	78	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ..	956	23,076	920	22,738	1,386	9,349	172	13	225	59	2,684	...	117	2	11	...	3	3	118

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

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on 01 February, 2020

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1912.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the Year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	567	41	776	148	145	434	214	142	12	63	6	10	27	6	43·94	·12	·43
1	477	16	244	59	71	178	73	24	20	25	4	8	1	7	66·66	·18	1·36
16	318	23	398	32	111	165	178	104	21	36	16	18	....	5	28·97	·07	·68
...	187	25	332	63	160	114	177	141	23	30	9	7	1	9	40·58	·11	1·04
...	187	22	429	87	85	289	155	92	19	25	3	12	...	13	85·05	·23	1·46
2	355	34	524	106	124	267	146	110	30	67	3	14	...	21	106·63	·29	2·21
19	2,091	164	2,694	495	696	1,447	943	613	125	246	41	69	29	61	61·60	·16	1·14
...	342	35	578	64	102	216	211	118	23	25	9	...	...	7	28·91	·72	·76
...	229	42	565	81	107	291	166	153	35	38	5	8	...	9	81·52	·22	·88
...	152	30	443	61	120	241	169	104	14	50	9	6	...	5	135·7	·38	·56
...	318	41	590	80	406	329	136	86	8	45	5	12	...	12	47·21	1·23	1·26
...	544	51	537	163	425	448	198	168	27	80	19	11	...	18	56·03	2·32	1·18
12	607	34	665	64	127	307	228	74	16	22	8	2	...	10	96·29	·26	·97
...	183	27	483	62	88	183	89	107	14	30	22	8	...	4	22·76	·42	·59
12	2,375	260	3,861	575	1,375	2,018	1,197	810	137	290	77	42	...	65	66·92	·79	·59
1	205	34	497	48	96	112	264	87	20	29	11	5	1	10	71·47	·19	1·26
1	439	24	376	36	113	189	79	105	12	11	3	2	...	10	38·41	·10	1·43
...	571	35	527	94	164	298	89	45	13	42	24	9	3	23	53·72	·14	2·43
...	191	25	247	42	90	179	98	75	14	10	2	9	...	12	171·67	·47	1·85
1	187	23	302	28	26	129	91	119	14	4	2	1	...	6	96·04	·26	1·24
2	401	27	554	45	87	118	12	184	35	7	2	4	...	11	65·84	·18	1·59
5	1,994	183	2,503	293	576	1,025	633	615	108	103	41	30	4	72	82·86	·23	1·69
1	625	50	370	153	262	441	*155	90	20	128	12	77	...	13	40·29	·11	·96
...	514	46	349	178	216	384	131	81	10	92	6	52	4	40	28·28	·09	3·18
6	176	33	187	109	181	267	77	55	27	55	4	47	...	13	60·30	·20	1·53
...	108	29	284	134	143	248	50	27	11	39	7	22	2	12	22·46	·09	1·34
...	65	26	199	117	40	111	143	57	11	40	7	4	...	8	47·25	·14	1·29
...	138	15	110	38	59	141	53	26	5	11	8	6	...	4	99·75	·28	1·01
7	1,626	199	1,499	729	901	1,592	609	336	84	365	44	208	3	90	...	...	1·71
...	445	18	372	50	90	171	64	29	9	*26	22	12	1	10	104·21	66·26	2·
5	129	11	306	28	30	133	121	77	3	8	18	...	...	3	101·	·27	·8
...	240	24	450	36	115	149	83	26	9	27	9	6	...	10	24·12	·08	1·82
...	68	18	117	60	99	74	12	9	5	33	2	25	...	3	17·52	·05	·91
5	882	71	1,245	174	334	527	280	141	26	94	51	43	1	26	...	...	1·51
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	72	40	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5·5	·05	1·01
...	...	7	3	...	3	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	31·57	·08	...
...	72	49	60	...	3	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	·77
48	9,040	911	11,862	2,266	3,890	6,614	3,662	2,515	480	1,101	257	397	40	315	...	...	1·33

G. S. WILSON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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